

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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The Longest Step Forward

"THE American Rifleman" is going to be sent to every individual member of the National Rifle Association. This revolutionary step forward has been taken by the Executive Committee of the Association after a careful consideration of all the angles involved. For years the more progressive members of the N. R. A. have been writing to headquarters, suggesting that this step be taken. Only recently, however, has the subscription list and the membership list in the Association grown to such an extent as to make the new policy possible.

It is hard to visualize what the effect on the shooting game will be when every member of the Association begins to receive the magazine. From Alaska to the Canal Zone and from Maine to Southern California, every member of the National Rifle Association is going to know everything of importance that happens in the rifle and pistol shooting world. Men who join the Association without having a very clear idea as to what it is all about are going to receive a solid year's education in the technical and sporting phases of the game. Men who join with the primary object of buying a cheap rifle are going to discover that there are things about the rifle shooting game they never imagined before. Members who have never heard of the big regional shoots such as Sea Girt, Fort Missoula, Wakefield and all the others are going to get new ideas as to the size and importance of rifle shooting as a sport. Many of them are going to attend these regional matches for the first time, and they are going to go home with many new friendships formed.

With every member reading the magazine, the scattered membership of the Association is going to be welded into a much more closely knit fraternity with a greater understanding of the problems faced by their shooting brethren in other parts of the country. Out of this closer understanding will emerge a more powerful national conscience which will give added weight to the words of the representatives of the Association when they are called upon to speak for the fraternity in legislative halls.

The National Rifle Association has made immense strides in the addition of new members and new clubs during the past five years, but no advances which have been made will have as far-reaching effect for the good of each member, for the good of the Association as a whole, and for the good of the shooting game in the United States as this latest step.

Members reaffiliating for 1927 from this time forward will receive the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for the balance of the year 1926 and for all of 1927. Beginning January 1st, annual memberships, carrying with them a subscription to the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, will extend for a full calendar year, twelve months. The annual membership dues under the new arrangement will be three dollars for the year, a saving of one dollar under the present arrangement, in addition to the saving which will result from the fact that memberships will run for twelve consecutive months and will not expire automatically on December 31st each year.

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FUTURE MATCH SCHEDULES

Clubs are invited to list their matches in this department. Notices must reach the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN two weeks before publication date.

SOLON SPRINGS, WIS.—Thirty caliber. Range, five miles northeast of Solon Springs. Small-bore range, one-half mile west of Cosgrove Hotel, in Solon Springs.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Shooting every week. Visiting riflemen or pistol shots should communicate with C. C. Finn, 323 Coleman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

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FRANKFORD ARSENAL RIFLE CLUB—October 31, 600 yards, Club Championship; November 21 (a. m.), turkey shoot, pistol or revolver; (p. m.) turkey shoot, service rifle; grand aggregate provision for clubs and individuals completing series; December 23 (indoors), 50 yards, turkey shoot, .22 cal. rifle.

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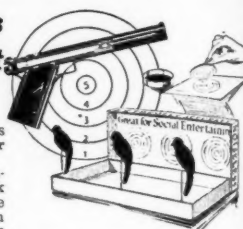
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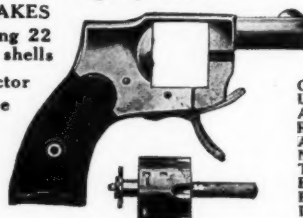
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In order to do this it is necessary to ask the shooters of the country to contribute to a fund for the International team. Each shooter who wants to help America regain the title is asked to contribute at least one dollar. Pin your contribution to the attached form and send it to the National Rifle Association, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

I wish to be credited with \$.....as my contribution to the International Team Fund.

Name

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P. S.—If you don't want to clip the magazine, write your name and address on a piece of paper, pin your contribution to it and mail to the National Rifle Association.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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Small-Bore Shooters—Help!

By C. B. Lister

THE small-bore rifle shooting game in this country is an exceptionally healthy youngster, but it is a youngster, nevertheless, and still suffers acute growing pains occasionally. When first introduced into this country it went through a period during which the British rules, or such part of the British rules as our shooters were familiar with, were followed very carefully. As the sport grew in popularity and became a fixed part of the National Match Program, there then developed a tendency to apply to the .22 caliber range the general regulations governing the Service Rifle events. Within the past two or three years there has been a growing tendency to consider the American small-bore game as something able to stand on its own feet and something which should be governed by its own regulations and considered as a distinct sport whenever shooting matters were broached. Out of all these changing ideas there have grown up a set of rules and regulations clearly bearing the imprint of the three schools of thought.

In an effort to codify National Rifle Association shooting regulations, the Executive Committee of the Association some time ago appointed a committee to draft a standard set of rules. This committee was divided into three groups, one of which was to give its attention entirely to the pistol and revolver, one to the Service Rifle and Free Rifle, and the other exclusively to the Small Bore. The Small Bore Committee succeeded in codifying the various regulations into a unified whole. The members of the committee, being of the mind that American small-bore shooting was a distinct sport with features peculiar to itself, introduced one regulation which has caused more or less comment. This regulation relates to the subject of "extra hits, misses and doubles" on one target.

The new ruling has been in effect long enough for many small-bore shooters to have formed some opinion as to its good and bad points. The Association wants first-hand information as to what the shooters think about it. Both sides of the question are briefly outlined below. You may have already formed an opinion in regard to the ruling. Whether you have or not, study both sides of the question and fill out the ballot at the end of this article. Accompany the ballot, if you wish, with a letter setting forth the reasons for your views or any constructive suggestions for an alternative ruling.

The new ruling which is under discussion reads as follows:

Extra Hits, Misses and Doubles

"To eliminate claims that two bullets have passed through a single hole, the responsibility is placed solely on the competitor to see that each target or bullseye thereof has on it the required number of visible hits. In the absence of visible hits, misses will be scored. In 50-yard ten-shot matches, there must be two visible hits on each five bulls. In 50-yard and 20-shot matches, there must be four visible hits on each bull, and at 100 yards there must be ten visible hits on each target. The competitor may, if he chooses, fire extra shots to make sure that the hits are visible. The responsibility is placed solely on the shooter; the statistical office will score the targets as they are seen and will not argue about doubles. Only the required number of hits of lowest value will be scored."

THE ruling which has heretofore been followed, that is, up until the National Matches of 1925, reads as follows:

"When a target shows more hits than the specified number of shots, the statistical officer shall deduct from such hits in excess of the proper number those of the highest value.

"When a target shows less than the specified number of hits, the competitor shall be deemed to have missed."

The British ruling is as follows:

"Where a card has on it less hits than the number specified by the competition, the competitor shall be deemed to have missed.

"A competitor firing on his card more than the specified number of shots allowed in the competition will have deducted a hit of the highest value and one point as a penalty for each shot in excess and will be fined 1S. on the first occasion, and afterwards 1S. per shot.

"A competitor intentionally firing on the wrong card will be disqualified and forfeit all entrance fees and prizes and be reported to the Council of the S. M. R. C."

The attitude of the small-bore committee is outlined in the following extracts from a letter of one of the committee members:

"Let me state first what our shooters demand and contrast this with the British practice. First, the British forbid fouling shots. Our men insist upon having them, and for very proper reasons. It takes a varying number of fouling shots to get a small-bore rifle to behaving properly.

"Furthermore, our men have always demanded practice and sighting targets, and for convenience they insist on having them up at the same time as their record targets. (Of course, I include re-entry targets as practice targets.)

"The present practice works perfectly; it, like the British practice, is cheat-proof and fool-proof, and it is preferable in permitting extremely simple paraphernalia and practically no range personnel and permitting much faster work. It furthermore has the advantage of developing a high degree of honesty on the firing line. There being no penalty for a shot on the wrong target, men are regularly admitting their errors and greatly simplifying difficulties.

"The only practical difference which our rule makes to the outcome of any match is, first, that a man firing on the wrong target gets a chance to rectify the difficulty, and in return for this we gain an immense freedom from cheating and other difficulties which I have discussed. Second, the man who gets a real double, i. e., two shots in the same hole, has an opportunity to correct the matter without running any chance of being unfairly penalized ten points.

"While we concede that our present rule is radical, it provides as good a match as any other rule. In substance, we say to the shooter that occupying the firing line he shall punch ten holes in the paper and we don't care how he does it. Whatever he does he will get credit for the ten lowest holes.

"We think it is a great improvement to permit the honest man to do what his competitor always has done without the possibility of detection.

"Please understand that we would be delighted to have another workable alternate suggested.

"The solution must be thoroughly thought out and its application to every kind of short range small-bore shooting must be foreseen.

"There are just two flaws in our scheme and we have watched the range very carefully for symptoms of these things. Under our rules, it is possible for a man deliberately to spoil his neighbors target and not suffer any penalty himself. We have no reason

whatever to believe that any one has descended to such outrageous practice. Second, it is possible for two men to conspire for one man to acknowledge all the bad shots on his co-conspirator's target. The possibility of this is, in our judgment, microscopic because it requires conspiracy and there is too much danger in letting another man into any such scheme."

THE attitude of those opposed to the regulation is expressed in the following extracts from two other communications:

"In regard to the complaints of the shooters about Sea Girt, I have given careful study to the paragraph under the subtitle 'Extra Hits, Misses and Doubles.'

"There is before me the National Match Program of 1924 and 1925. If you will turn to page 81 of the 1924 program you will find under the heading of 'Scoring' sufficient definition of extra hits, misses and scoring. This is all very plain and covers the subject very nicely and, as I said before, there was no need for eliminating this and substituting the new paragraph referred to, which only encourages dishonesty among the shooters. Not only that, but it tears down the whole foundation of sportsmanship and competition.

"For your information, I should like to say that the paragraph in question has caused universal comment among the shooters, at least in this section, and I have heard it also throughout the Middle West. This comment was of a very unfavorable nature. The shooters themselves do not want that sort of regulation.

"While I was at Sea Girt I was impressed with the feeling that the regulations under which the small-bore shooting is conducted are subject to rather serious criticisms. The paragraph which I particularly have in mind is the one on page 54 of the Sea Girt program under the head 'Extra Hits, Misses and Doubles.' It seems to me that this paragraph not only offers great opportunities, but may also be said to offer a premium on a type of shooting which would be clearly irregular in any other branch of the sport. There seems to be no control of the number of shots fired by competitors, and from observation it is a common thing for competitors to shoot on targets of other competitors with sufficient frequency to indicate that there is either gross carelessness in this regard or that it is done intentionally either with the idea of obtaining extra sighting shots or for the much more disreputable purpose of ruining an opponent's target.

"One sentence of the paragraph strikes me as most extraordinary: 'The competitor may, if he chooses, fire extra shots to make sure that the hits are visible.' I must say that I never heard of such a regulation in any shooting contest I have ever seen. Furthermore, to conduct a shooting match on a basis which permits a competitor to eliminate all misses by firing extra shots seems to me extraordinary.

"It seems to me a scorer should be provided and the competitors should be limited to the permitted number of cartridges when they go to the firing line.

"It seems to me that the English system is much preferable to ours."

THERE appears to be no reason to doubt that, from the standpoint of those persons charged with the handling of the small-bore match, the new ruling is very good. It lifts from the shoulders of the range officer the necessity of attempting to supervise closely the number of shots fired by each competitor.

It lifts from the shoulders of the Statistical Officer the burden of trying to decide whether or not two bullets have gone through the same hole. The question before the bar is, therefore, not one of whether the new rule helps to expedite a match, but whether the new rule places a premium on dishonesty and careless shooting, or gives the honest, careful shooter a better opportunity than the old ruling did.

It is claimed in favor of the new regulation that the American small-bore shooter must have unlimited fouling shots and unlimited practice and sighting shots prior to a match or he will not be satisfied.

The other side of this picture is the fact that the British permit no fouling shots, and that practice targets, while not limited, must be fired separately from the record targets. There is also the fact that in all other forms of shooting the number of sighting shots have always been regulated and of later years have been dispensed with, even though it is a known fact that high-power rifles do change elevation with more or less frequency as they are heated up during the firing of a string.

The question is asked:

"Would the Service rifle and ammunition have been brought to their present state of perfection (in so far as this tendency to 'walk' on the target is concerned) if the Service rifleman were still being permitted to take an unlimited number of 'warming up' or sighting shots from the same firing point as that from which his record string was to be fired?"

Admitting that due to the peculiarities of the .22 it is impossible to so wipe out the preservative grease that the first few shots are really typical of the ability of either the rifle or the rifleman, would it not be advisable to provide a pit into which the fouling shots might be fired before the competitor took his place at the firing point?

The friends of the new regulation say that it is impossible to police the firing points so as to limit the number of cartridges which are available to each competitor. The dishonest competitor can therefore easily put in extra shots, anyhow, on his target when he thinks that he has a miss or a double, or can deliberately fire on the target of another competitor in order to lower the score or to get needed fouling or sighting shots.

Those opposed to the regulation claim that the psychology of the thing is strongly against a man undertaking such a procedure, but that if every one under the regulations is allowed to shoot as many shots as he pleases, the psychology of the proposition is all in favor of the "weak sisters" of the shooting fraternity doing these very things.

THOSE favoring the regulation, say, that under the crowded conditions existing on most small-bore ranges, the most honest competitor will at times accidentally put a shot on his neighbor's target. Knowing that under the new ruling he will be permitted to make up this lost shot on his own target, the offending competitor promptly admits his er-

ror so that the man on whose target the wrong shot was fired will not be penalized. Under the old ruling the offender would say nothing about having fired on the wrong target, but would probably manage to slip in an extra shot on his own target, anyhow, and the other competitor would be penalized for the extra hit on his target.

Those opposed to the new order of things admit that an innocent competitor might be penalized a point or more in an instance of this sort, but say that they can see no reason for encouraging competitors to be careless about whose target they are shooting on, as is likely to be the case if a man is permitted to shoot as many shots as he wants to in order to get ten hits on his own target.

The opposition also raises the point that it is unfair to the man who has just finished a good ten-shot score, which has in all probability so cut up the bullseye that he can not tell through his telescope that ten shots are discernible, to place the burden on the shooter's shoulders to such an extent that he may feel it necessary to fire an additional one or two shots and quite possibly have one of those extra shots slip out for a nine. The ten shots cutting out the center of the black might all be discernible in the Statistical Office, but the competitor from the firing line can not be certain. He knows that the burden of proof rests on his shoulders and as a result the man who is holding hard and has a splendidly grouping rifle is forced to take a chance, which the poor holder with a scattered group in the bullseye does not need to take.

There may be other arguments on both sides of this question, but it is believed that the above points cover subjects which have been most frequently discussed in connection with the regulation. It is the desire of the Association to conduct its competitions under regulations which will be absolutely fair to all competitors. The matter of what constitutes absolute fairness is, however, sometimes, as in this case, a question of opinion. Under such circumstances it is the desire of the Association to lay down rules and regulations which meet with the desires of the majority of the shooters who will participate in the matches fired under the stipulated conditions.

Some definite decision must be reached on this subject of extra hits, misses and doubles. A convenient ballot is on Page 23. By indicating your preference in the matter you will make it possible for the Association to definitely settle on the ruling which meets the approval of the majority of the small-bore shooters in this country. If you don't care to mutilate your copy of the magazine, sit down and write a letter immediately to the Secretary of the Association at 1108 Woodward Building, giving your preference and the reasons therefor. If you can suggest an alternative plan which will solve the problem more effectually than either the former N. R. A. ruling, which is substantially the British ruling, or the present regulation, send along your suggestions.

An Hour Off

By Allyn H. Tedmon

This is the Fourteenth and Final Story to be Published in the American Rifleman's \$200 Prize Contest

SUCCESS, certain kinds, at least, might be defined as follows: Success is the ability to recognize and to immediately act wisely on a presented opportunity. Such is success in shooting and hunting. The man who makes a real success at either is the man who never misses an opportunity to play at his favorite pastime. In order to do this we must always go loaded for bear.

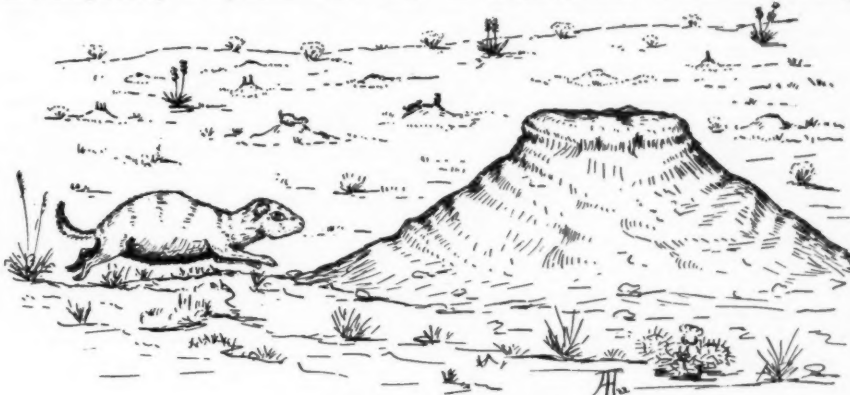
For such fellows the short-barreled take-down rifles were made. The old, but good, pocket rifles were the side-kicks of many a successful hunter and shot of years past. The other fellow will stick into his traveling bag that pet six-gun or pistol, whether his tooth brush or shaving outfit are thought of or not, and many times out of the whole you may mark down such a man is probably a real he-shot and one who gets much pleasure from his off moments.

I recall a trip taken into Utah some years ago with my father. As usual, the little

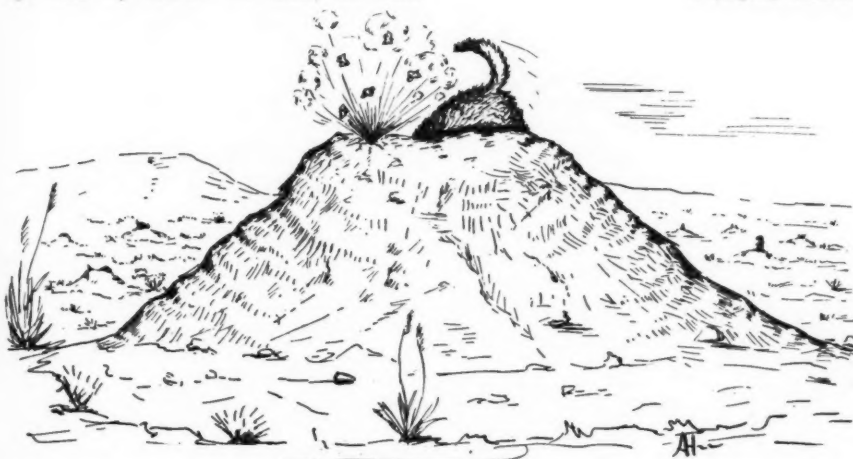
spent a very pleasant afternoon down along the river, shooting at rocks and things.

And I can also recall another time when time hung heavily on my hands and a walk

A friend tells the story of how he used to keep a cheap single-barreled, sawed-off shotgun hidden under a certain old log by an oft-visited lake. It was always handy,

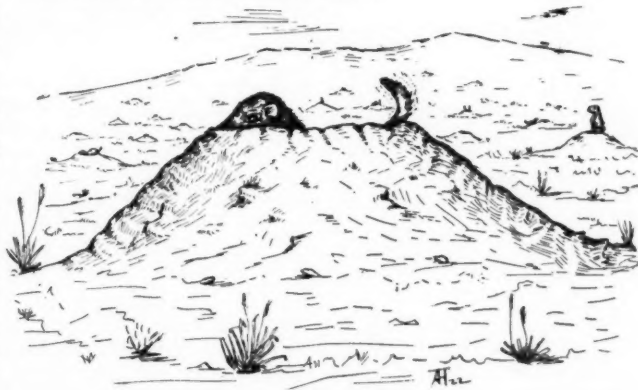


"A sprightly Alderman raced for his doorway,"



"And take off the rim of another hole or two."

Stevens off-hand .22 pistol was in the bag. Much of the trip was made by auto stage. One day we almost got a shot at a sage hen, but didn't. Then when we had to lay over waiting for a train the little pistol came in for its time. Many a tin can got more than one hole punched in it at the town dump that afternoon, and it was a short afternoon, too. Then again a friend and I were doing another wait at a little Wyoming dot on the map. I dug up the pistol and low and behold he dragged out a big Colt automatic. We



"But one eye appeared over the rim."

along a lakeside netted me a shot at a swimming muskrat and a nice pelt from the same. So it has gone with me.

it never got cleaned, but with it he found a lot of fun and pleasure. Many are the hours that are shortened and the experiences gone through for and by the fellow who goes "prepared."

Now all these thoughts were brought about by the happening of a very recent day. When out with the car I almost invariably stick the little Stevens .25-20 into a scabbard and take it along.

A word in regard to this rifle might be a tip to some one else. It is an English Model Ideal 044 1/2. It has a half octagon barrel without a rear sight slot and a good length shotgun butt stock. I had Peterson cut the barrel down to 22 inches and he also put on a pair of sling eyes. It, of course, has a Lyman on it and an ivory bead front. The load I am using now is about 7 or 8 grains of Shutzen on top of 2 or 3 grains of black and a black powder primer and lead bullets, 67-grain when I can get them. This makes one of the neatest little outfits for small game and general shooting that can be imagined.

Well, back to what happened. Unlooked for, I had a couple of hours unbooked. Near where I was, that is seven or eight miles, there existed quite an extensive prairie dog town. The wind was blowing a gale, but it was a hot wind, the sun was bright and hot and the dogs were out. I soon arrived at the hunting grounds, and after driving the car off the road and down next a water hole, I got out the artillery and started to walk off looking for game. Hardly had I taken a step when right back of the car came the warning chirp, chirp of a startled "dog." Turning, I snapped a shot at him and missed him and down he went. But he just wanted to know who I was, so up he came again and a shot left-handed missed him again.

He was so near and the wind was so strong he was safe. I might have mentioned that two fell to the little Stevens, one right-handed and the other left-handed, as I shot from the car. One being hit through body was just slung off the hole with the shock.

Walking along the hill side I was greeted with many warning chatters. It is very funny to watch some of the worthy members of the town as they get more and more excited as one slowly approaches. They first run wildly to the hole and, chattering, the tail jerking at each savage "bark," they turn quickly and face you. Then gradually sinking lower and lower and yelling more wildly, they get down to where but one eye appears over the rim.

By this time their temperature must be about two hundred and twelve, for they wildly pop their head up and down, tail going so fast you can hardly see it, until at last they wildly dive down the burrow scolding and chattering as they descend. Then they stop on their safety shelf or pocket, where they will sit and listen, out of sight, and scold and scold. Others will run to the hole and dive madly down with only a few wild screams and tail wiggles, to be seen no more, at least for a long time. And then again there are others who will run to the hole and, being especially inquisitive, will sit more quietly, with an occasional "bark," and give a fellow a try at a quick shot.

I have said before that in shooting at these little fellows if one can land one shot out of three he is doing fairly well and running a good average. The wind blew terribly hard and it was very hard to hold a rifle across it and not easy shooting into it. For the most part, all the shots offered were heads or head and shoulders.

I missed a couple and then connected with another, just slipping the bullet over the edge of the rim in the right place and hitting the dog in the neck. Several more misses came along, when another head was busted. Then off to the right, something over 50 yards, a fine big alderman raced for his cone-shaped doorway. For an instant he paused on the

edge and, waving wildly in the wind, I guessed right once and busted him with a resounding whack that told that the bullet had gone home.

The hide of these little fellows is so tough that when a bullet hits them it can be distinctly heard with the characteristic "whack." Now, walking back, pacing the distance another one popped his head up and began yelling wildly at me. I snapped another at him and found blood in the hole afterward, a head shot. His close neighbor now came up and, stretching his neck to the limit, looked wildly at me while I waved around in the wind and missed an easy shot at not over 25 yards. I now started back toward the car and broke off the rim of another hole or two in some close shaves, but got no more results. At the car I sat down and watched the little fellows as they would come up and look things over.

At last I spotted one sassy scamp off to the left and right up wind with his head just showing over the edge of the rim. He was about 35 yards off. It would be my last shot, so I carefully lined the ivory bead on him and let go. I thought I heard the whack, and sure enough when I got to the hole I found it covered with blood and the little villager had dropped down his hole for the last time.

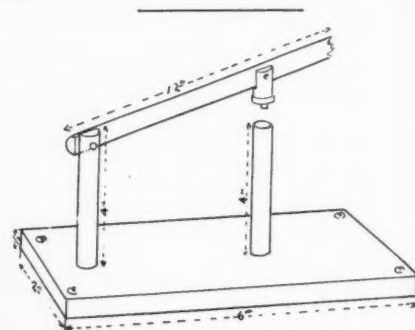
I now tallied up the results and found that I had hit seven dogs and had used eighteen cartridges. It was then time to go, so, crawling back into the car, I stepped on the starter and pulled back up over the hill, bumpy-bump, over the rough prairie sod.

It was a very enjoyable hour or hour and a half sport. Everything was killed clean and the first and last shots had gone home. In fact, it was quite an exceptional time for good shots when the wind is taken into consideration. Now, of course, some other fellow might have had a better time, for him, in some pool hall or reading a short story at the hotel, but for me it was just right, and just think! had I not had the little rifle along I should have missed all the fun.

FIXING KRAK FOR LONG FODDER

By ORREIE C. ADAMS

I PURCHASED a Krak rifle through the N. R. A. some time ago; also some of the new sub-caliber ammunition, and as the bullets are too long to feed through the magazine, I decided to alter the gun instead of filing or pressing in the bullets as the D. C. M. directed. This is the way I went at it. I took off the magazine side plate and ground the radius where the tips of the bullets caught until the shells would feed through as well as the regular Krak ammunition. I ground the radius on a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch pencil stone and put it in a speed lathe to do the job. It could also be done by hand-stoning if a person had lots of time and patience. This does not bar the rifle for using the regular ammunition, as the old cartridges work just as well as before the alteration was made.



Mr. Snyder's Recapper

A HOME-MADE RECAPPER

By RALPH M. SNYDER

THE drawing shows a simple and effective recapping tool I made in my spare time. Almost any one with a little mechanical skill can duplicate it. The base was heated and the pins driven in, thus securing them tightly and permanently. The shell is slipped over the shank and a primer put in place. The lever is then brought down and the job is finished. By screwing the base to a table or bench one can operate it more rapidly.

PICK YOUR FAVORITE STORY!

WITH the publication of Mr. Tedmon's interesting story the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN's \$200 prize story contest closes. It is now up to the readers of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN to decide which story they liked best. The author of the story receiving the most votes will receive the grand prize of \$100. Second, third and fourth places will receive \$50, \$30 and \$20 respectively. For convenience of readers a list of the stories is published below. Mark a cross in front of the story you liked best, clip the ballot and send it to "Contest Editor, American Rifleman." Vote for ONE story only. If you do not wish to clip the magazine write your name and address on a sheet of paper with the title of the story you liked best and mail it in. All ballots to be counted must reach the contest editor by November 15. This is the only ballot which will be printed.

I vote for the story before which I have placed a cross as the best of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN prize story series.

The Lost Cabin (J. W. G. Dillin).

Co-Eds Walk in Crockett's Way (Etta Martin).

Just a Twig (Donagan Wiggins).

Man Hunting in the Hudson's Bay Country (N. H. Roberts).

X-Ray Tests on Penetration (Dr. J. Howard Snively).

Dolling up the Krak Carbine (Malcolm Dean Miller, M.D.).

Look Before You Shoot (Elmer Keith).

Cave Man Stuff (H. E. Lee).

A Chronic Case (Dr. E. W. Harper).

Six-Gun Fit (Elmer Keith).

Pupils of Necessity (Robert H. Mathews).

Practical Positions for Shooting Handguns (F. C. Ness).

The Birth of the .40 Special (C. L. Eimer).

An Hour Off (Allyn H. Tedmon).

Name _____

Address _____

Jesse James Had a Horse

By Robert Derr

SOMEWHERE in this land eight drug-store cowboys are having a high old time on \$100,000 which came out of Uncle Sam's pocket. They took it away from a United States mail truck in Elizabeth, N. J., on October 15, killing one mail guard and wounding three others. And in the process they exonerated the poor hand-gun which certain misguided citizens have blamed for all the

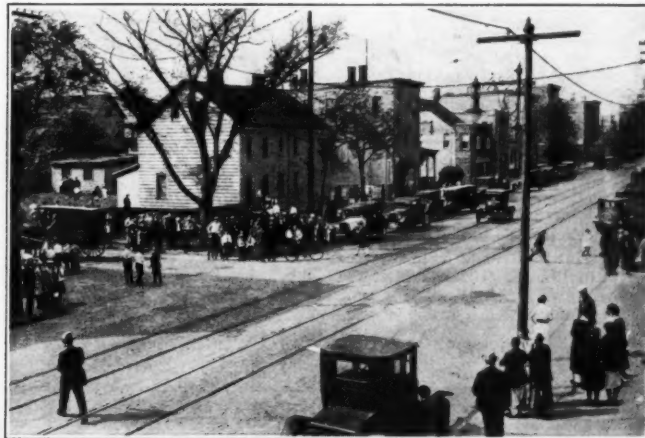
The guards, unskilled in gun-fighting, were too surprised to either return the fire or take to cover. One was killed and three fell wounded. The robbers, still keeping the streets clear by using of machine-gun bursts, climbed aboard the truck, selected the sac containing the payroll and fled, abandoning one machine-gun as they departed.

It was over before the terrorized people

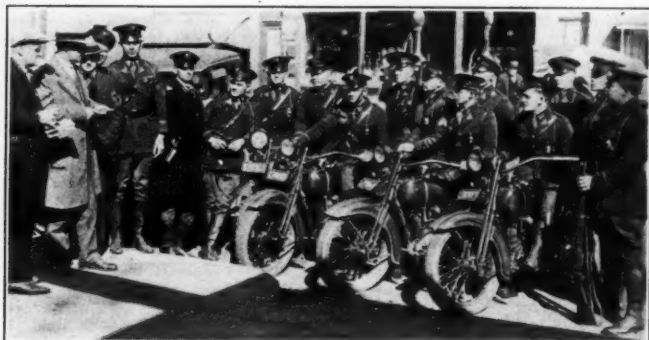
They made use of it. The state police struck the trail only a few hours old, but a trail colder than the old-time bandits' trail would be in as many days. The auto left no tell-tale marks on the concrete that an expert tracker could follow as in the days of the old-time outlaw. When the bandits shot out of sight of the witnesses of the crime they were as good as free.



The bandit's favorite gun isn't a one-hand weapon. It's a Thompson sub-machine gun. The Elizabeth bandits abandoned this one after their raid.



Sixth Street and Elizabeth Avenue, N. J. where the mail truck was held up



New Jersey State Troopers preparing to begin bandit hunt.

crime that's running loose. The hold-up gang, comprised of eight men, used a machine gun—and a couple of fast automobiles.

Elizabeth, N. J., is a quiet little city, mostly of home owners, and is, as a whole, rather well to do. It has enough industries to keep its people busy the year round at good wages. It has substantial payrolls.

The mail truck, carrying one of these big payrolls, was rolling leisurely past the corner of Sixth Street and Elizabeth Avenue when the bandit car came tearing down the street. Without warning the outlaws laid a barrage from Thompson sub-machine guns across the intersection. While one or two guns drove the frightened populace to cover, another was turned on the truck.

realized what had happened. Eventually some one summoned the police, the victims were taken to hospital and morgue, the state police were notified and a man-hunt was on.

But long before the state police could get into action the bandits were miles away from the scene of their crime. It wasn't as in the days of Jesse James and the Jackson's Hole bandits—when a fast train would rush posses to the spot where the crime occurred and turn them loose with the outlaws only a few miles in advance. Jesse James depended on a horse maximum sustained speed about six miles an hour for not more than eight hours. The Elizabeth bandits had within reach of their toes a speed of forty to sixty miles which could be sustained indefinitely.

Of course, there were rumors. The state police of New Jersey, one of the most efficient outfits in the world, commanded by Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, a capable soldier and efficient police officer, did the best that could be expected under the circumstances. They heard that the bandits had taken refuge in some abandoned quarries many miles from the scene of the hold-up. They promptly surrounded the area and closed in, under orders to kill the outlaws on sight. But they never caught sight of them. After several days of siege it was reported that the bandits had broken through the cordon and escaped. The police admitted only that they had not caught the bandits. They

(Continued on Page 21)

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



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BRIG. GEN. M. A. RECKORD	Executive Vice-President
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The Legion Knows

THE American Legion, at its convention in Philadelphia, passed a resolution commending the work of the National Rifle Association and urging all Legion posts to co-operate with the Association in its work of developing rifle marksmanship among the youth of the nation. The full text of the resolution appears elsewhere.

The Legion knows. Its members have been through the mill. Fighting for the highest ideals that ever bore an army to alien soil, they smashed the most efficient military machine in all history. But, because comparatively few of them knew how to use the rifles with which they were armed, they paid a terrible price for victory. *Many a brave lad sleeps under a white cross in France because he could not shoot straight—and fast.*

These battle-scarred veterans do not want another war. They know its hardships and filth and horrors. But they also know that no generation has escaped a war since the birth of this nation. They realize that if a war comes in the next generation their sons will fight it, and they don't want them to go into battle as so many of the World War soldiers did—unskilled in the use of their rifles. They want their sons to have a chance. Too many World War soldiers didn't.

The Legion knows.

A Tie That Will Bind

ONE of the reasons shooting has not taken its place beside golf, tennis and the like as a sport is that there has been, in the past, too little organized effort among the shooting men of the nation. This lack of organized effort has been due, in a measure, to the fact that there was no link between a large number of members of the

National Rifle Association, the association headquarters and other members. There always was fine co-operation from those members who were also subscribers to the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, official publication of the association. These men knew what was going on. Those who did not subscribe did not know what was being done and their co-operation, therefore, was not available for campaigns for National Match Fund, against fanatical anti-gun laws and the like. Results: No national matches in 1926, and a barrage of crazy anti-gun bills. The executive committee of the N. R. A. has decided that the time has come for shooters to function as a unit. It has authorized the increase of N. R. A. dues from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a year and the sending of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN to every N. R. A. member. From January 1, 1927, when this rule becomes effective, the anti-gun crank will be up against an organization that can function as a unit because all its members know what is going on. The new ruling is the greatest stride shooting has made in years.

That Lost Rifle Crown

THERE is evidence that the riflemen of America really want to see the United States regain the rifle crown of the world. Already a number of contributions have been received from members of the N. R. A., and the fact that a number of contributors sent \$5.00 instead of the minimum \$1.00 indicates that many members of the association are serious in their hope that the United States will win at Rome in 1927.

As yet, however, the fund is hardly started. Upwards of \$15,000 is needed to do the job right—and if it isn't done right the United States should keep its shooters at home. Many members of the association can afford a substantial contribution—\$100 or more. Others make a real sacrifice when they contribute the minimum. But everybody should contribute something if for no other reason than to let the team which defends the country's shooting honor know that the country is behind it. And those who can not, out of their personal means, make a substantial contribution may be able to interest men of means who also are good sportsmen, so that such men will unlimber their checkbooks and help finance the picking of the best team possible and the sending it abroad properly equipped to bring back the rifle championship to the United States.

In the matter of the International Team it's a case of "dig" or admit we're licked. Every shooter who wants to see the American team win should do his best to help raise a fund that will put the team in condition to win.

Guarding the Mails

A GANG of bandits, armed with machine guns, swooped down on a United States mail shipment in New Jersey, shot up the guards and got away with some \$300,000. New Jersey state police made a splendid effort to round them up, but the bandits, with a good start, eluded them and made a clean get-away. They have the money. The Government and the New Jersey state police have the experience.

That little raid is going to give the anti-firearms cranks something to think about. It indicates that the present-day bandit is not as lawless as he has been painted. He is getting a bit conscience-smitten and obeying the laws which forbid him to tote a pistol. He is arming himself legally, because there is, as yet, no law which prohibits a man possessing a machine gun, a .75 field piece or a 16-inch naval gun. No cop has a right to pinch him for mounting a Maxim, a Thompson or a Browning on the prow of his automobile.

Certain of the anti-firearms fanatics will cite the New Jersey robbery as evidence that hand-guns and rifles are of no use against crooks armed with machine guns. Some one should tell them that many a machine gun nest was captured in France by men armed with an automatic pistol and nothing else. If a crack pistol shot or two had been aboard the mail truck which the bandits robbed the machine gunner probably wouldn't have lived beyond the first burst. Then the coroner would have gathered in the rest of the gang in double-quick time.

It appears, however, that the anti-firearms laws should be amended to prohibit the use of machine-guns, howitzers, and field artillery by civilians—honest or otherwise. The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN would favor the prohibition.

"Hi-Power" Savage Commands Legion

By Wilbur Cooper

*Mademoiselle from Armentiers—
Parlee voo!
Mademoiselle from Armentiers—
Parlee voo!
Mademoiselle from Armentiers,
We left the little dear in tears—
Hinky-dinky, parlee voo!*

THE staid environs of Philadelphia echoed that little ditty—with its two hundred odd verses and variations—the week of October 11 to 16, when the World War veterans who comprise the

American Legion gathered in the City of Brotherly Love for their national convention. The veterans pepped up the town a bit, gave the Sesqui exposition the once over, squelched the pacifists transacted routine business and elected Howard P. Savage, otherwise known as "Hi-power," national commander.

Incidentally the Legionnaires staged a shooting match in which Lieut. M. W. Dodson, 111th Infantry of Philadelphia, won high individual and Ferguson Post, of which Lieut. Dodson is a member, won the team match.

That out of the way, the convention paid its respects to pacifists, anti-firearms cranks and other pests. Forty-eight resolutions condemning the anti-firearms cranks were handed in to the committee on legislation and resolutions, and the consensus of the convention was that the anti-firearms fanatics should be suppressed.

One of the resolutions was supplied by Donegan Wiggins, arms and ammunition expert for *Adventure* magazine and a contributor to the *AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*. The Legion view of the anti-gun cranks seemed to be "How do they get that way?"

The whole spirit of the convention was "peace, but—preparedness." And it was expressed in a resolution passed by the convention commending the work of the National Rifle Association in developing young marksmen

and in interesting boys and youths in rifle shooting through school and college organizations.

Pacifism and all its works and poms were heartily condemned, both by the convention itself and by the speakers. Kenisaw Mountain Landis, former federal judge, high commissioner of baseball—who was named for a battle and has more or less lived up to his name through hectic years on the bench—kept his annual engagement to speak at all Legion conventions, lambasted the growing tendency toward the cake-eater complex, wished the Legion-

naires well and promised to be present to make his usual speech at the next convention.

By Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord

IN the year 1871 a few enthusiastic rifle shooters met in New York and incorporated the National Rifle Association, for the purpose of promoting rifle practice. Of the original incorporators but two are now living, Gen. George W. Wingate of New York and Gen. Bird W. Spencer of New Jersey, but these two gentlemen have lived to see many changes take place. Throughout the intervening years, interest in rifle shooting has been maintained by the disciples of the original incorporators. Notwithstanding all the good that has been done, we have seen America as a nation gradually slip from the pinnacle which she formerly occupied—a Nation of Riflemen, in which from childhood every boy was taught how to shoot—to that condition where but few men, comparatively speaking, are interested in perfecting themselves in the use of the rifle.

This is a deplorable condition and should be promptly and energetically corrected. There is but one way to accomplish the desired results—inculcate in the youth of the nation a desire to know how to shoot.

At this time, when the pacifists are doing all within their power to reduce the strength of our Army and Navy, when they are making every effort to strike from the National Defense Act those provisions for training in colleges and camps, it is most refreshing to find a body of men willing to stand with the National Rifle Association and fight in time of peace for those principles for which we stand.

The defense of a Republic should rest upon its citizens and none should be allowed to enjoy the privileges unless he is willing to defend the nation, which makes those privileges possible. It is

gratifying, therefore, to see the splendid representative body of men—men who fought the battles of this nation upon the fields of France—who upheld the ideals of America, Justice, Freedom and Equality upon those battle fields—men who were, in time of war, the American Expeditionary Force, but who now, in time of peace, are the American Legion; take such definite action as was taken by them in Philadelphia, when they went on record in support of the work of the National Rifle Association and definitely stated that

they favored the effort of this Association in spreading the doctrine of rifle shooting throughout the nation, especially in the high schools and colleges.

It is most gratifying to those who have for many years carried on this important work, in season and out of season, to find that the effort made and the

work accomplished by this Association has at last been recognized, and by those men who know better than all others the value of a clear eye, a steady hand and a cool nerve.

It is my hope that individual members and posts will not be content with merely passing the resolution, but will actually render us assistance in the work we are doing. What more appropriate work can the American Legion Post find within its home community—at its very door—than that of teaching the youth of the nation how to shoot? If the resolution passed at the Philadelphia Convention brings the members and posts to a realization of their responsibility to their respective communities and to the nation, it will have accomplished much.

The American Legion is to be thanked and congratulated.

THE LEGION'S RESOLUTION

We heartily endorse the work of the National Rifle Association in its efforts to spread the doctrine of rifle marksmanship in high schools and colleges and throughout the nation and urge that our individual members and posts co-operate in every way in the furtherance of this work, and we favor the holding of the National Matches annually and the participation of the United States in international competitions.

GEN. LEJEUNE of the Marine Corps won an ovation when he confided to the verans that he believed a patriotic bloc was needed in Congress. "Congress, these days," said the Leathernecks' "boss," is composed largely of blocs. We have the farm bloc, the industrial bloc, the financial bloc, it is alleged we have a military bloc—where that hides itself I don't know, for I've never seen any sign of it—but it seems to me that our crying need is for a plain, ordinary patriotic bloc."

From that Gen. Lejeune turned to a settlement of "Who won the war?" It appears there had been some discussion about it in the informal gatherings here and there when veteran met veteran, and that the M. P.'s were claiming the credit. The Marines had been doubtful about the M. P.'s having won anything except undying ingratitude from the rank and file—especially the rank members of the file—for preventing them from going broke in Paris and intermediate points. Gen. Lejeune cleared the air.

"I won't say that the Marines won the war," he explained, while the infantry, gasoline cavalry, engineers, artillery, signal men, etc., etc., admitted he was making a rare concession for a Marine," but I will admit

that one Marine won at least one battle."

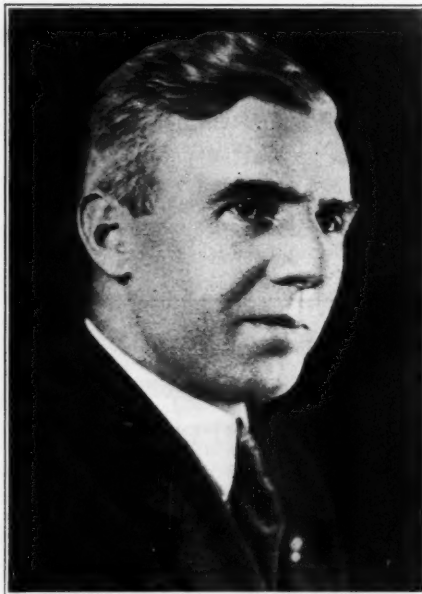
Before the riot got well under way the general explained that he referred to the affair of Gene Tunny, who was a war-time Leatherneck, with Estelle Taylor's husband, whom a few will remember as having done some boxing under the name of Jack Dempsey. Mr. Dempsey, it will be recalled, served his country—in patent leather shoes and neatly pressed overalls—in a ship-building yard during the war. Gen. Lejeune explained that Mr. Dempsey met Marine Tunny in a fistic encounter right in the convention city and that after the meeting Mr. Dempsey's tailor-made nose was all out of plumb and Mr. Tunny was champion of the world. Most of the Legionnaires seemed to have heard of the incident before. None was observed shedding any tears over Mr. Dempsey's misfortune.

ADMIRAL COONTZ invited the veterans to visit the navy yard during their stay. Gen. Summerall was on the list of speakers, as was Gen. Pershing and Vice-President Dawes.

The veterans, all in all, seemed to enjoy themselves, although there was some grumbling over the distance of the convention hall from the center of Philadelphia's hotel district. One chap complained that it cost him \$1.85 taxicab fare to get from his hotel to the convention. Members of the "Forty and Eight" explained to him that they were not bothered. Using the technique acquired in the days when they rode in the palatial French horse cars, they found little trouble

in packing a taxicab so that the pro-rata cost was below the street car rate.

There were the usual practical jokes, the horse-play, the kidding, the renewal of old



Howard P. Savage, New Legion Commander

friendships, revival of old songs—songs without rhyme or reason that enlivened the weary hours of bivouac when the troops were far enough behind the lines to make singing possible—and the general air of jollification that is breathed when fighting men foregather.

BUT the convention was a bit more subdued than those of former years. Nearly ten years have left their mark on the care-free, reckless daredevils who brought gray hairs to old fogies in the first few Legion conventions. No trim, laughing, careless young soldiers, bronzed and lean, ready to fight for fun or risk carfare home on a flop of the dice or a turn of the card, filled the streets of Philadelphia and the convention hall. Sedate, sober citizens were these men assembled to attend to the business in which the men who fought the World War are interested. A bit portly, most of them, prosperous—responsible. Some, in uniform, found the Sam Browne handy to keep the buttons from popping off amidsthips of the blouse. Yet, withal, there was a snap and a swagger to them.

They took their fun, as they always have taken it, lightly and gaily, but in moderation and with a certain reserve. Wives were there, too—some the girls who bade strapping young soldiers tearful goodbyes back in '17, others the maids wooed and won when cannon growled and shells rattled. There were youngsters, too, big-eyed and proud of the dads who'd done their bit in the Great War. Not a convention of veterans only, this—a convention of families, sound, clean, true American families, the heads of which can be trusted to see that neither pacifism nor bolshevism imperil the future of the nation. It was a great convention. Next year it will go to Paris. In 1928 it will be held in San Antonio, Texas.

Shooting It "As Is"

By G. L. Chester

IN the RIFLEMAN for September 1, 1926, I note another friend groping for increased power and velocity for the .45 Colt.

It is not so long ago that Chauncey Thomas—and others—were milling with this problem and recommending the "Frontier" Colt with the .44-40 or the .38-40, rather than the "Peacemaker," as having greater velocity, power and penetration.

Like the "soak" who observed a man with a clock under his arm and asked if a watch would not be handier, I ask—why not pick a rifle?

My experience with Colts began as a lad in 1884 and my use of them has been confined to hunting in five or six western states and Alaska and acting as peace-officer, game warden and train guard, cow-punching and Indian rustling.

I have practiced at targets at fifty and more yards, but have never observed any practical work with a revolver at more than twenty yards—most coming under my personal observation being less than that many feet.

All manner of pistols and revolvers have been tried, along with the different loads for

each, and I have still to find my ideal. It would comprise a shock to stop an elephant and absolutely no recoil. Lacking my ideal, I have rather concentrated for many years on the .45 Colt loaded with the regular bullet and the equivalent of 25 grains of best fine black powder.

The old army load used to be 28 grains of quick-burning black powder and it was amply sufficient for practical work with a hand-gun.

The army load, or mine, will penetrate about six inches of soft wood or go through the average animal, including man, if no large bone is hit. If the bullet does encounter a large bone—down goes the animal, anyhow. I fully believe that a bullet that uses its entire energy within the body it hits delivers a greater shock than if it passed through with great velocity. Mind, now, we are referring to pistol bullets where velocities greater than 1,100 or 1,200 feet are unattainable.

A man can jar more than 45 grains of fine black powder into a .45 shell and seat the bullet, or safely load with more than the equivalent of smokeless, but what has been gained? Something in velocity and penetra-

tion, but at great cost in recoil. Nothing in effectiveness for a 25-grain load is amply sufficient. Nothing in accuracy for no increased range is practical and the loss of accuracy from flinching will soon show in any one's shooting. A leg or a shoulder broken is as well as if knocked clear off.

Really the British government had about the right idea in their old black powder loads: their .455 carrying more lead and less powder than the old U. S. army load.

I once experimented to gain effectiveness with Colt cartridges by sawing slits at right angles in the exposed lead with a fine saw. Tried on dummies, clothed as a man would be, I found that the velocity was not sufficient to expand the split bullets, and this with full factory loads. The same result was had with the .32 Long S. & W. and with the hollow-point .32-20 when fired from a revolver. The hollow-point .32-20 would not deform even while penetrating seven soft boards.

After due consideration, I am convinced that a load for a revolver that a man can shoot with accuracy and without dread will accomplish more than will any increase in range and power. A center with a moderate load will be more effective than knocking off the bark with the highest velocity attainable. In short, practice until all your shots are "hits."

The Remington, Belding & Mull Combination

By Chas. Askins

I HAVE read Col. Whelen's description of the Remington Model 30 Express rifle.

The Colonel's judgment was fair, accurate, unbiased, and not to be disputed in any particular. If Col. Whelen had been designing the rifle it would have had a 24-inch barrel, a heavier barrel than it has now, and the stock would have been longer and larger in the fore-end, also larger in the grip, with a deeper and heavier butt, with the rifle weighing about a pound more than it does now, in caliber .30-06. The Colonel's rifle would have been my rifle to a dot. Yet I have a sort of postscript to add to the Colonel's story, and will give it here.

I have told the makers of the gun and the makers of the telescope above that their combination results in the most deadly big-game outfit that has been known since the first rifle was made. I'd make that statement stronger if I knew how. This article, let me explain, refers to the .30-06 cartridge only.

I have fired about 300 rounds through this Remington rifle in the last two weeks. Much of the shooting has been at game, running jack rabbits. A running jack is just as hard to hit as a running deer, possibly more difficult because the mark is so much smaller. I killed the first running jack shot at, with the second shot at forty yards, and killed the third jack shot at with the first shot at 150 yards. I have no intention of detailing the shots made, but the gun and the sight are the best combination for running game that I have ever seen.

Now, then, here is the odd part of my story. If I had designed this rifle it wouldn't have been worth much to me. I tried my hand with that in the 7 mm., using a Springfield action, a hand-made stock, and a Hoffman barrel. I wanted the limit of accuracy in a heavy 26-inch barrel, and, by Heck, I got it. Mounted with a Fecker scope, I got an inch group at 100 yards, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch at 200 yards, and 4.5 inches at 300 meters, with a score of ten straight shots in the V-ring at 600 yards. Then I found myself with an eleven-pound rifle, which I have never had in the field since.

Here is where the Remington Arms Company put one over on me, much to my own disappointment in the beginning and much to my own benefit in the end. I wanted a rifle weighing eight pounds or a trifle more, and I got it, but not in precisely the same way that I expected to. If that rifle had weighed eight pounds before putting the scope on it, I'd had another rifle to set away in the corner—good for punching holes in a paper and for nothing else. I have never weighed that scope, but I judge that it weighs from a pound and a quarter to a pound and a half. You see where that put the rifle and where it would have gone, had it weighed eight and a half pounds to start with.

The rifle weighed $7\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, balanced, and

the stock fit me. It still balanced when the scope was attached, for the weight came exactly between the two hands. I have never fired a shot through the gun without the scope on it, but with the scope it comes up precisely like an eight-pound shotgun, just as fast, and covering the mark just as promptly. Now, then, everything I say about this gun must be considered with the scope attached—otherwise I know nothing about the gun, more than any one else would know from handling it.

When I had the scope attached, which took maybe half a minute, I looked through the glass, of course. The first thing I saw was a big, black post, tapering toward the top and looking as thick as a lead pencil. It wasn't, though, for the top of that post just covers a six-inch bullseye at 100 yards. The next thing was to sight at something. I looked for a mark, threw the gun on it, and begosh! the top of that post was right square on the mark. Now I looked for other marks, some close, some a quarter of a mile away, and every time I threw up the gun the top of that big post was right on the mark or very close to it. Not once, in all the shooting that I have done with it, have I had to find the mark after throwing the gun up.

Not only could I find the mark instantly, but the gun didn't seem to wobble about any more than it would have done with peep sights. That was a most surprising thing to me, in the light of my experience with other telescopes in off-hand shooting. I do not know what the power of this Belding & Mull scope is—looks like about 2-power, but maybe more. An odd thing to me was that objects didn't look so very much closer, but they did look a good deal larger and far more clear. I can look at a mark a hundred yards away, through the glass, and still judge it to be pretty much a hundred yards distant. But it looks big and far plainer than it ever would have been when my eyes were at their very best. In fact, no human eye is equal to the eyes that this scope gives a man.

My first impression that objects seen through the glass looked somewhat closer, but not a great deal was borne out by others. I handed the gun over to an old rifleman whose eyes had weakened to such an extent that he no longer did rifle shooting, and told him to sight on a sparrow about seventy yards away. He gave an exclamation as the gun came up, and then told me that sparrow looked as big as a quail, and at the same time expressed confident belief that he could hit it from right where he stood.

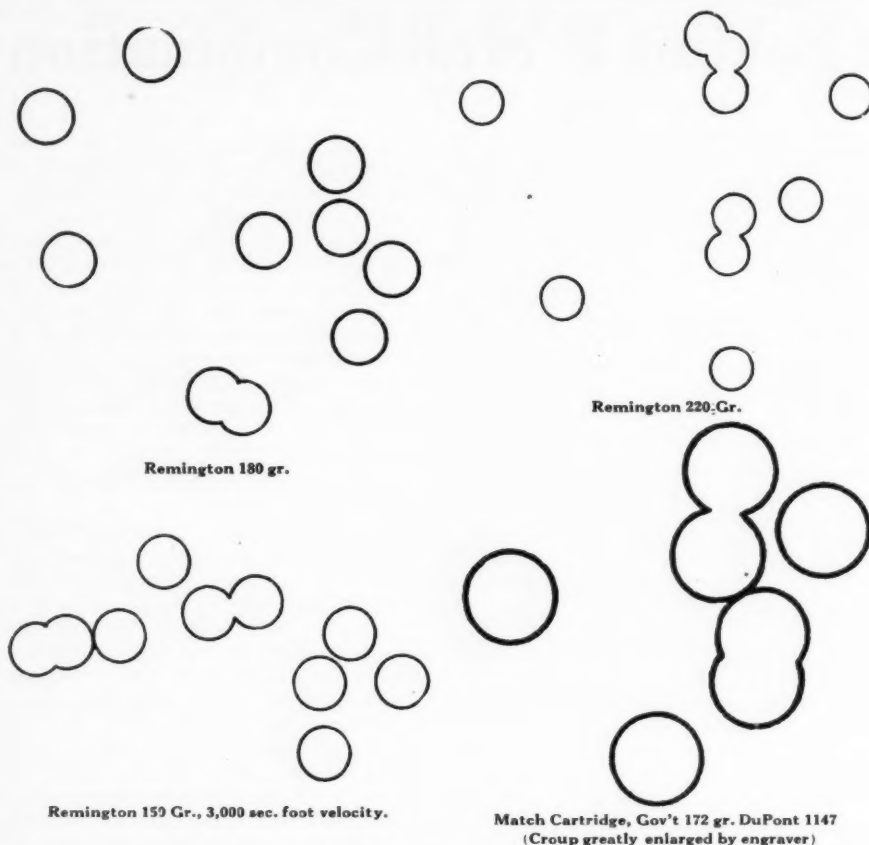
I'll admit having the same sort of conviction every time I sight on anything, a feeling that I certainly could hit it, no matter if it is twice as far away as I am accustomed to landing on a similar mark with iron sights. I may have to learn better than that after a while, but with a rifle that hangs dead on the

mark and a flat-shooting bullet, I haven't learned it yet. Indeed, I have perfect faith that right now, using this outfit of Belding & Mull scope and Remington .30-06 rifle, I'd be more deadly on game, large and small, than I ever have been in my best shooting days. For any big game shot past fifty years old I'd honestly advise this rifle, and this scope, just as quickly as the order can be filled. If he can not afford the outfit, then I am sorry for him because he is missing a great deal of pleasure that ought to be his—a virtual beating back as a rifleman a good thirty years.

If I could say anything more for this telescopic sight, I'd do it. It is faster than any other sight whatever. I wondered why I could catch sight so much quicker with the scope than I could with a peep sight, until I took up one rifle after the other and aligned them on the same mark. I found that the field within the scope was about ten times as large as the field within the ring of the peep. The field within the peep was clear only in the center, while the field within the glass was equally clear to the very outer edges. Both fields look alike, otherwise, for you can glance through this glass and seem to be looking through a very large aperture, one with the usual black rim around it, but with the largest and clearest field that you ever have seen, and with apparently the most prominent front sight that was ever placed on a rifle. That black post of a front sight is just the blackest thing that you can imagine.

You can see it clearly against a jet-black bull, and you can place it with equal facility on any part of the bull that you want to hit, 6 o'clock, center, 12 o'clock, 3, 9, it doesn't make any difference. And no matter how late, if you can see anything with the naked eye, anything, however dim, you will see it a good deal more clearly through the glass, and you can put the top of that post right on it. I have sat in the dusk, waiting for objects to darken and grow dim, and so long as I could see them at all with the naked eye I could sight on them accurately with the scope. I haven't any doubt but what I can kill deer so early in the morning that you can't see rifle sights, and so late in the evening that it would be impossible to sight through a peep, no matter how large the peep.

Col. Whelen has rightly stated that this gun seems to be made for this scope. It is the only big-game bolt-action rifle that I know in which the scope can be set low and not interfere with the functioning of the bolt. This is a vital feature on a big-game rifle. You can't push a scope forward on its mounts when a buck is running for an opening in the woods. Of course, other scopes, as the Fecker, can be used with like facility on this gun without sliding the scope forward to reload. Additionally, this Remington has a



nigher comb than other rifles, which brings a low-set scope in direct line with the eye. On top of this the pull of this rifle has no take up. I had always thought the take-up a pretty good thing, when everything was said, but since shooting this Remington I have a sort of conviction that the military take-up is merely a necessary evil.

As for the shooting qualities of the gun, after all a vital matter, I am showing four

groups, the best and the worst of those shot at 100 yards. From these an average can be struck by the reader as to just what the gun ought to do. Remington cartridges were used for three of these groups, the other being a match cartridge. It seemed to me that the rifle was shooting right with a good selected Springfield, and little more need be said.

By a little mathematical reasoning we can work out the proper weight of the bullets for an ideal cartridge of the same proportions as the .38 Special, but for the other familiar calibers, as follows:

Two cylindrical bodies, of the same proportions, are to each as the cubes of their radii. In this connection it is interesting to note that a .44 bullet weighs eight times as much as a .22 for the cube of 22 (the radius of 44) equals 8 times the cube of 11 (the radius of 22). All of our ideal cartridges will have the same ratio of bullet weight to the cube of the radius that the .38 Special has. Therefore, arranging this in the form of an equation and working it out for a .44, for instance, we have: $19^3 : 158 = R^3_{.44} : W_{.44}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 19^3 : 158 &= 22^3 : W \\ 6859 : 158 &= 10,648 : W \\ 158 \times 10,648 & \\ \hline 6,859 &= W \\ W &= 245.28 \text{ grains.} \end{aligned}$$

(In our equation 19 is the radius of .38 bore and 22 the radius of .44; 158 is the standard weight of the .38 Special bullet.)

Many will recognize this new weight as being but a fraction less than that of the .44 Smith & Wesson Special.

Working it out in this way for the other calibers, the following results are obtained:

Caliber	Ideal Weight	Nearest Actual Weight of Commercial Cartridge	Name
.22	30.66 gr.	30	.22 Short
.32	94.35	94	.320 C. F.
.38	158.00	158	.38 Spl.
.41	198.45	200	.41 L. Colt
.44	245.28	246	.44 Spl.
.45	262.38	255	.45 Colt
.455	271.23	265	.455 Colt

From the above table it is noticed that there is some cartridge for each caliber on the market that has almost the proportions of the .38 Special, with the exception of the .45 and .455. We might look, therefore, for a new .45 caliber cartridge, some time in the future, having a 262-grain bullet, a little less powder space than the .45 Colt, and known as the .45 Colt Special.

NOTICE

The new model Springfield, caliber .22 (U. S. Rifle, caliber .22, Model 1922 M-1) is now available to members of the N. R. A. through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. Price, \$46.00. Packing charge, \$1.34; extra magazines, \$1.85. Send orders with N. R. A. membership card or number to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Room 1635 Temp. Bldg., No. 5, Washington, D. C. All shipments express charges collect.

Well Balanced Revolver Cartridges

By Frank B. Woodward

UNLIKE rifle bullets, all bullets fired from the revolver travel at approximately the same speed. If we exclude the weak gallery loads, and the rifle cartridges suitable for use in revolvers, we find that the slowest cartridges on the market is the .38 Short Colt, with 610 foot seconds velocity—the fastest being the .38 Colt Special, which covers the ground at a speed of 860 f.s.—making a difference of only 250 f.s. between the two extremes.

In designing a revolver bullet we must make it long enough to have good bearing surface in the barrel, but not too long, due to the limitations of the cylinder and the rather slow twist of revolver rifling (about one turn in 14 inches), which might not be quick enough to keep a long bullet on its proper axis. The government found, when it

adopted the .45 automatic, that the commercial 200-grain bullet was too short to have the needed bearing surface, and immediately designed one of 230 grains. The .32-20 does not make a good revolver cartridge, especially for target, for the bullet is too long, and so on.

Probably more scientific thought and experiment was placed on the .38 Smith & Wesson Special than any other modern cartridge that we have, with the result that it is almost universally the choice of target revolver shooters. The ratio of bullet weight to caliber, and amount of powder, seems to be worked out just about right. Now, if we produce a cartridge in some other caliber that has the same proportions as the .38 Special, it stands to reason that we would also have an ideal cartridge.

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Friendly Little Rifles

By J. V. K. Waġar

IN writing this I am assuming that most outdoorsmen, if not all of them, realize that game laws are made not for sheer cussedness, but for the perpetuation of hunting for coming generations; that no state did enact game laws until far-seeing and experienced hunters saw a serious reduction of the game population in their respective states; that the bulk of our game laws were originated by the sportsmen themselves and not by shallow-minded reformers who are unable to visualize the ill effects of their reformations; and that only those few states which have rigid game laws, rigid game law enforcement, and a high percentage of game law abiding hunters are assured of increasing game resources, or of any sort of game resources in the future.

In other words, most of our outdoorsmen observe the game laws religiously and are willing to see their hunting limited in order that it may be extended and improved through the years. Such limitations mean that the killing of big game animals is greatly curtailed, for no states, to my knowledge, permit their citizens to kill more than a half-dozen pieces of large game, excluding bear in this consideration, while holding a regular license.

Big game hunting, then, can occupy such a small portion of the year, and such a small part of the attention of the year-around outdoorsman, that the great amount of discussion concerning our most powerful game rifles and cartridges, and the rather limited amount of writing dealing with lesser rifles and cartridges, seems all out of proportion with the real usefulness of each type of arm.

All of our big game rifles and cartridges are valuable and interesting, but their real service to the average outdoorsman is greatly over-emphasized. Fifty years ago they were all-important. Today, most of our big-game hunting is either a thing of memories—the last buck, the last bear, last year, the year before—or of rose-tinted dreams of the future. And most big-game rifles are seldom out of their cabinets during ten months of the year.

It is the existence of such small game as squirrels, rabbits, grouse and ducks, of such predatory birds and animals as magpies, hawks, owls, weasles, and foraging cats, and of such nuisances as jack-rabbits, woodchucks, and prairie-dogs, which affords the outdoorsman the greatest amount of shooting, even if he lives in a big-game country. The happiest man is he who can carry a friendly, service-scarred rifle almost every month of the year, instead of scraping a scanty acquaintance with his guns while sitting at home and fondling their finely blued barrels and sleek stocks during the long months between big-game seasons.

IT is possible, of course, to blow up prairie-dogs and woodchucks with rifles intended for far larger animals (I am guilty,

too) and to smear jack-rabbits all over half a county with a .30-06, but very much of this sort of thing is expensive and, in many localities, is so dangerous to livestock that even many ranchers in such sparsely populated regions as eastern Colorado prefer to have the jack-rabbits eat their crops rather than have hunters ricocheting service bullets over the country.

The shotgun is often used for squirrels, ducks, and cottontails, but it's a lot more fun to pick a squirrel's head off with a tiny rifle bullet than to hurl a spoonful of shot in his general direction; it's much more enjoyable to slip down to a little pond almost every autumn morning and to quietly kill three or four of the nicest ducks away over on the other side, without scaring the ducks for miles up and down the valley than to make a special trip and, by constant cannonading, to kill the limit; and I never did care for lead pellets and shot-driven fur in my rabbit meat.

No, since such small animals and birds constitute the majority of our shooting, we can well afford to have rifles and cartridges especially suited to such uses, to keep the dangerous big-game rifles for the big-game season and the wildest big-game countries, and to limit the use of shotguns to such wary and fast-flying birds as can not be bagged with a rifle.

Undoubtedly the first consideration when preparing to shoot small game is the choice of a proper cartridge. The .22 Long Rifle is ideal for killing Norway and pack rats and English sparrows, and is excellent for killing squirrels and the smaller rabbits when head shots are possible. I have also had the very best of success while using this cartridge on hawks, which, for all of their fierceness, seem remarkably easy to kill. But I have wounded many squirrels, rabbits and grouse with body shots which I know, from a considerable amount of experience, would have been immediately fatal had they been made with a more powerful cartridge—the .25-30, for instance. Very happily for my peace of mind, none of these wounded animals and birds have ever escaped, but third and fourth shots have often been necessary, and opportunities for these have sometimes been obtained only after a very considerable amount of chasing through dense thickets.

But my own experiences are best forgotten in condemning the .22 L. R. as a small-game cartridge, for a summarization of the opinions of all thinking, experienced, and unprejudiced outdoorsmen sets forth the unalterable truth that the .22 L. R. is best used on target and the very smallest of small game.

Outlandish statements have been made concerning the efficacy of .22 L. R. cartridges when loaded with hollow-pointed bullets, but the difference in killing power is really so slight that the usual trouble connected with

ordering these special cartridges is seldom worth while. The very fact that hollow-pointed .22 L. R. cartridges are not commonly found on the shelves of any but the larger stores, after so many years of manufacture, is additional proof of this contention.

The rim-firing .22 Remington Autoloading and .22 Winchester Automatic cartridges are even less suited to small-game shooting than the .22 L. R., for they have poorer accuracy, steeper trajectories, and really less power. Only this fall I saw a young jack-rabbit struck four times in the lungs and shoulders with bullets from one of these two makes of cartridges, and only a fifth shot, in the brain, killed him.

Of the rim-firing .22 caliber cartridges, the .22 Remington or Winchester Special (known also as the .22 W. R. F. or .22 Winchester Model '90) is by all odds the best. It owes its greater effectiveness to its flat point, its slightly increased bullet weight, and a very good velocity. The bullet of this cartridge is of greater diameter than that of the .22 L. R. (about four thousandths of an inch larger), but this difference is so small that the increased killing power of the .22 W. R. F. can not be attributed to this fact. Even though this cartridge is a better killer than the .22 L. R., it is still too light for most of our small game, and one will do well to turn to a larger cartridge. However, if one refuses to consider other than .22 rim-fire cartridges for his small-game hunting, then let him choose this one.

I hesitated before making such a lengthy comment on the .22 rim-fire cartridges, and I beg that the well-informed reader will not criticise me for giving facts already worn threadbare by repetition. I include them only for the sake of completeness, and for the benefit of those who are less well informed.

THE .25 Stevens R. F. is a much better small-game load than the .22 L. R. and will kill all rabbits, squirrels, grouse and ducks very nicely. It is a particularly good cartridge for those who can not afford to buy factory-loaded .25-20 cartridges for their small-game shooting, and who do not care to reload. This cartridge does not have the fine accuracy needed for very long-range work on small game, but with the open sights which most hunters use, and at the usual distances at which most small game is shot, it does very well.

At present the .25 Stevens R. F. cartridge seems to be declining in its popularity, for there are fewer rifles now made for it than formerly, but I believe that a little study on the part of those who make barrels and cartridges in this caliber would result in such improvement that increased popularity would follow.

The greatest need of today's small-game hunters is for a cartridge with the accuracy of the .22 L. R. and with nearly its economy,

but with an effectiveness on small game more like that of the .25-20. Of our existing cartridges, the .25 Stevens comes the nearest to meeting these needs and, with slight improvements in accuracy and velocity, would be ideal.

The .32 Long R. F. is a cartridge which is now comparatively unknown to most shooters, and it is really surprising to watch how this old cartridge holds on. Several very good, although very light, little single-shot rifles are still made for the .32 Long R. F., and several models of repeating rifles and a great variety of single-shot rifles, their manufacture now discontinued, were once chambered for this cartridge.

The .32 Long R. F. is proportioned almost exactly like the .22 L. R., and has an outside lubricated bullet giving an accuracy which has proved in some rifles, superior to that of the .25 Stevens R. F. The greatest fault of this cartridge is that it is seldom found loaded with any other powder than black powder, and on hot, dry days one must blow through his barrel quite frequently to prevent powder caking, unless he is more fortunate than I have been in keeping the outside lubricant intact.

This cartridge is regularly loaded with 13 grains of black powder and a 90-grain bullet, giving it the ability to kill neatly even the largest of our small game animals, but, because of the rather sharp point of the bullet, does not seriously tear even the small rabbits and grouse. On squirrels, however, it is inclined to tear the flesh rather badly.

For all small and medium-sized game at distances up to 75 yards, I have always preferred this cartridge to all other rimfire cartridges. Beyond that distance, its steep trajectory makes its use rather uncertain, and those who delight in taking the very longest shots offered them are better pleased with some other cartridge.

It should not be difficult to increase the velocity of the .32 Long R. F., but to do so would no doubt add considerably to its meat-spoiling tendencies, making it too powerful a load for the small game it now bags so neatly, and without making it effective on much larger game. Its accuracy, however, could be made to equal that of the .22 L. R.

A very likeable quality of this cartridge is that it can be bought for less money than is asked for the .25 Stevens R. F., and one can do an immense lot of small-game shooting with this load without worrying about his finances.

THE .25-20 in its various forms and modifications is one of the most practical of all cartridges for small and medium game shooting, if not the most practical. The .25-21 and .25-25, which are best considered as nothing more than slight modifications of the .25-20, lost, in the passing of our heavy single-shot rifles, whatever popularity they may have had. Now, ten years later, they are unknown to or forgotten by the great majority of small-game hunters. Another ten years will entirely obliterate them, unless some entirely unforeseen agency is able to revive them. They were accurate and pow-

erful, but were no better than the .25-20 repeater and single-shot cartridges for actual game shooting, needed very frequent resizing if reloaded, because of their small amount of shell taper, and were too expensive for those who did not reload.

The .25-20 single-shot cartridge is one still made and distributed, but standard rifles are no longer chambered for it. It, too, lost its popularity when the manufacture of the heavier single-shot rifles was discontinued, and, being too long for use in standard repeating rifles for the smaller calibers, is gradually dropping out of the considerations of gun-buying sportsmen.

Only in black powder or bulk-for-bulk smokeless powder loads does the .25-20 single-shot have any advantage over the regular .25-20 W. C. F., and this advantage is a merely nominal one of slightly increased velocity—the actual difference being so small that it can not be realized in ordinary small-game shooting. With the development of better and better smokeless powders, this advantage has been lost.

Because the .25-20 single-shot is my favorite small-game cartridge, partly because of the heavy rifles shooting it, I can honestly assert, without being accused of prejudice, that the .25-20 W. C. F. (.25-20 Repeater) can, and will, entirely replace the .25-20 Single Shot.

The .25-20 W. C. F. can not be excelled for use in shooting rabbits, the larger grouse, ducks, and other game of the same approximate size, and is quite effective on all game up to and including foxes. It may also be used for killing squirrels and the smaller game birds, but only if one can hit them in the heads or viscera, or if one will use only sharp-pointed bullets. Otherwise, the flesh will sometimes be very badly torn.

Deer are often killed with this cartridge, but such a practice can not be too vigorously condemned. Not even the new high-speed loadings make this a fit cartridge for use on eastern deer, and, of course, are far too light for the larger, black-tail deer of the West. Foxes are really the largest animals on which the .25-20 is certain to be effective, for coyotes and wolves can often withstand a lot of shooting before expiring.

One is very apt to become confused as to which of the many different loads for the .25-20 W. C. F. is best suited to one's needs. The common tendency is for one to choose the loads which are the very latest developments of the cartridge companies, and which business-like gun store clerks slide across the counter as being the latest thing out. But novelty alone is a poor recommendation for anything, and one should not too blindly follow the ideas which are prevalent in some all too transient craze.

The man in a well-wooded country who can collect his meat for one day with from six to ten shots, and who sees no use in wandering further afield in order to shoot things he can not use, is often best suited with black powder and lead bullet loads. Such loads, if not too aged, are sufficiently accurate for all short or moderately long-range shooting,

and less than a dozen shots will seldom cake a .25-20 to such an extent that it loses much of its accuracy. This is particularly true in well-wooded countries where the air is sufficiently damp to prevent bad powder caking.

In such small calibers black powder is the very easiest of all powders on the barrel, particularly if one's barrel is of the sort steel designed for use with black powder, or if one's cleaning equipment is limited. Not the least important point to consider is the fact that black powder loads are invariably the cheapest.

FOR the very most accurate work on small game, in which one wishes to utilize every advantage offered by the finest globe and aperture or telescope sights, the low-power smokeless powder loads with metal-cased bullets are the best choice of factory loads. During damp weather or in damp climates their use in soft steel barrels involves the risk of rapid barrel deterioration, but if one must have the finest possible accuracy with factory loads, he has no alternative. Nickel steel or other special steel barrels are much better able to resist rusting and consequent pitting, but even with their use one must be more careful in cleaning his rifle than many hunters usually are.

The various high-velocity and high-speed loads are of little use for killing small game for the table because of their increased meat-tearing tendencies. They are most useful for hunting game such as woodchucks, prairie-dogs, and foxes, where a flat trajectory is a real advantage and where meat-tearing is of small moment.

Of the various high-velocity and high-speed loads now on the market, and high-speed type with lightened bullets and velocities of 2,000 f.s. or better are to be preferred. Neither of these loads is powerful enough for anything of such size that the lighter bullets of the high-speed loads should not be used, and the latest high-speed loads have better accuracy and a flatter trajectory than the older high-velocity loads.

I have heard it said that the new high-speed .25-20's are more damaging to barrels than are the regular smokeless loads, but I have failed to find them so. The tougher jackets of the new high-speed bullets may round off the corners of the lands just ahead of the chambers more readily than did the very light jackets of the older type of bullets, but the powder is no more conducive to pitting than are powders of the same type in the low-power cartridges. In fact, my own use of such loads leads me to think that they are less harmful.

From my own experience I long ago concluded to let the particular region in which I am hunting decide what factory-loaded .25-20 I shall use. In the East, where, because of the thicker forests, game is usually seen at short distances, and where one does well to ground his bullets somewhere within sight because of the greater number of people in the country, I use only freshly loaded black powder cartridges. They do very well for short ranges and cause no barrel troubles.

In the more open pine forests of many

parts of the West, small game is frequently seen at rather long distances, requiring the more certain accuracy of the low-power smokeless powder loads. Out on the plains or in the larger "parks" of timbered countries, for prairie-dog or jack-rabbit shooting, the high-speed loads are the things needed.

One point which even the most exuberant boosters of the West have long overlooked is that, in our arid and semi-arid regions, barring wet seasons, the very most notorious of smokeless .25-20 loads may be used in soft steel barrels without a really serious shortening of their accuracy life. And nickel steel or special smokeless steel barrels often keep right on shooting even when cleaned with nothing better than 3-in-1 oil, seldom getting badly pitted even if they do lose the mirror-like polish they had when new.

To get the most satisfaction in one's use of the .25-20, one really must reload. No other caliber has a greater variety of bullet shapes and weights which can be cast by the shooter himself. There are bullets with plain square or beveled bases, some with gas-check bases, and even some with boat-tail bases. And one may have his choice of flat, rounded or sharp-pointed bullets.

Some shooters of the .25-20 have the belief that the standard 86-grain bullets are sometimes given to key-holing in barrels having the standard 14-inch twist, and therefore prefer the 77-grain Ideal bullet. Barrels with 12 or 13-inch twists will naturally give the 86-grain bullets greater stability, but it is my experience that key-holing will not occur in the barrels with slower twists, provided that one has a perfect bore and uses good bullets driven at an ample velocity.

THE 77-grain bullet is, however, fully as accurate as the 86-grain bullet, carries up very well, kills fully as well any game on which the .25-20 may be properly used, and by its use enables the shooter to secure the maximum velocity with a powder charge which is very clean shooting, and which is safe in almost any climate. I refer to the use of a smokeless powder primer, a priming charge of 5 grains of du Pont Shotgun Smokeless (bulk) or No. 80 powder, using black powder measure, and 12 or 13 grains of F. G. black powder.

All that I have written concerning the relative usefulness of the various .25-20 W. C. F. factory-loaded cartridges is quite true of the various factory-loaded .32-20 cartridges, for the .32-20 is manufactured in exactly the same types of loads. If there is any exception to this statement, it lies in the fact that the black powder loads for the .32-20 foul less than in the .25-20, and that these loads for the .32-20 have better accuracy.

The .32-20 is not as satisfactorily for really small-game shooting as the .25-20 is, but it has a greater range of effective usefulness. It will often tear squirrels, quail, and snipe to such an extent that the meat is totally unfit for use, unless one confines all shots on such game to their heads. It is a very good small rabbit cartridge if one will limit all shots to the heads, the ribs, or the abdomens, but is entirely too heavy for shots in the meaty

portions. Just last evening, in late dusk, I shot a cottontail just ahead of the hind quarters with a .32-20 bullet, and that rabbit was, as a friend so aptly put it, "cut clean in two at the hip pockets."

For shooting prairie-dogs, woodchucks, coyotes, and wolves the .32-20 is a much more certain killer than the .25-20, and is even able to secure deer with absolute certainty if a good brain or neck shot is offered; but it is, of course, a poor cartridge to use on any hunt for which to secure deer is the avowed purpose.

The .32-20 is one of the very easiest cartridges to reload, for it is much less sensitive to variations in primers, powder charges, and lead alloys than are most other cartridges of the same approximate size. With any reasonable amount of care such accurate reloaded cartridges will result that, at ranges up to 100 yards in any but the most formal matches, the .32-20 is no mean opponent for a good Springfield. In this region, as in many other places, it takes a better placed bullet than an ordinary "10" to win a turkey, yet the .32-20's seem to get a mighty big share of the birds.

I have never found a more uniformly satisfactory bullet for the .32-20 than the 115-grain bullet of standard shape for which molds are made by every manufacturer of reloading tools. A combination of this bullet, a smokeless powder primer, a priming charge of 6 grains (bulk measure) of du Pont No. 80 or No. 1 powder, and 14 grains of F. G. is hard to beat for use in soft-steel barrels in humid regions. For special steel barrels a powder charge of 8.6 grains (weight) of du Pont No. 80 will change this combination to suit those with anti-black powder notions.

There is some significance in the fact that the .25-20 and .32-20 are the only central-fire cartridges easily available to small-game shooters. It reflects a lack of interest, and of thought, all out of proportion with the present and future importance of small-game shooting. The .22 W. C. F., the .22 Maynard C. F., the .22-15-60 Stevens C. F., the .25-21, the .25-25, the .35-20 S. S., the .28-30-120, and the .32 Ideal have gone or are swiftly passing. We should have kept the .22 W. C. F. and the .28-30, for even the .25-20 can not equal the .22 W. C. F. as a squirrel and small-bird cartridge, and no other cartridge than the .28-30, with one unvaried load, can so effectively kill deer, yet secure rabbits without serious tearing.

FRIENDLY little rifles for small-game shooting are those lucky combinations of suitable calibers, actions, barrels, and sights which so completely satisfy the needs of each hunter that, as time passes, money, derision, fault finding, and even that damnable term "obsolete" fail to make him dissatisfied with his favorite arm.

One of my friendliest little rifles is a time-worn Winchester Single Shot, bought several years ago, with shells, tools, and a large supply of bullets, for the meager sum of 7.50. The original 30-inch full octagon barrel had been cut off and turned down to a 26-inch

half-octagon barrel. Originally chambered for the .25 W. C. F. cartridge, the barrel had been slightly shortened at the breech and re-chambered for the .25-20 single-shot cartridge. The front sight slot is at a horrible angle. There are pits in the barrel and pock-marks on the outside of barrel, action and stock. Usually detesting any but perfect arms, I for a while disliked this little rifle. Now I wouldn't sell it for double its price, for this wreck of mine possesses most, if not all, of the qualities the perfect small-game rifle should possess:

1. It will shoot both factory-made and reloaded cartridges with such accuracy that no worries about bullet hardness, the very best lubricant, the very best powder charge, and the very best primers are necessary for game shooting up to 100 yards.

2. The action is so heavy and rigid that shells which have been fired 200 times with ordinary loads can be inserted and extracted as easily as new factory-loaded shells which have been fired once. And the chamber is so tight at the neck of the shells that no sizing at that point is necessary to seat bullets friction-tight.

3. The rifle is light enough to be carried, while afoot, all day long without undue fatigue, yet is heavy enough to be held steadily under all hunting conditions and it is truly man-size.

4. The sights are capable of as accurate pointing as the finest target sights, have ample adjustments to take care of all hunting needs, are usable day or night, and are able to withstand all but the severest blows they will ever receive in actual hunting.

5. The action, barrel and stocks have so much strength and durability that repairs and replacements are practically never needed in one man's lifetime of small-game shooting.

6. The cartridge is particularly suited to my hunting needs.

These considerations are all to obvious to require any detailed discussion, but it must be realized that these are all very flexible requirements and are properly varied to conform with the shooting habits and idiosyncies of each individual. I find, for instance, that a rifle weighing more than 7¾ pounds becomes a hateful burden when carried up and down steep slopes at very high altitudes, and that a rifle weighing less than 6½ pounds lacks steadiness when I am shooting small objects at considerable distances. Yet other experienced small-game hunters, with equal justification, choose for their uses cut-down rifles weighing no more than four pounds, and still others lug around 10 and 11-pound rifles.

The lightest, smallest and least expensive rifles suitable for continuous and exacting small-game shooting are the Stevens Favorite and Remington No. 4 rifles. These have proved their fitness for real service through a long period of years. Both are single-shot rifles, having take-down features, weighing from 4¼ to 4½—24 inches for the Stevens similar in length—24 inches for the Stevens and 22½ inches for the Remington.

The very simple and substantial hammer-

locked rolling block action of the Remington is perhaps a very little more durable than the Stevens action, even when the latter is very carefully used, but it will not breech quite as tightly after prolonged service and is a little more troublesome to operate; particularly for those absent-minded people who always forget to cock the hammer before attempting to open the breech block, and who then forget to lower the hammer until they fire the next shot—or until the gun is accidentally discharged.

The Stevens action has also a rolling breech-block, but it is operated and locked by an under lever. It is slightly more complicated than the Remington action and I have found that it can not successfully withstand as much abuse, but it is a safer action for those who are inclined to be careless.

These are very popular rifles among boys, among men in big-game countries who are unable to take a light rifle seriously, and among those who blind themselves to all other considerations than that of a low price, but they are seldom used by really serious and experienced small-game hunters except on trips where light weight is an unavoidable essential. The barrels are admittedly as accurate as any standard barrels in use, and when equipped with really good open or globe front and aperture rear sights, or with telescope sights, are potentially the equal of almost any rifle in hunting accuracy. It is the lack of sufficient weight to steady one's aim on difficult off-hand shots, and the boy-size proportions, which thus limit them.

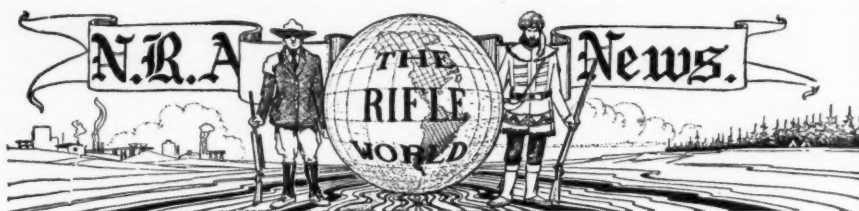
Each of these rifles may be had chambered for the .22 Long Rifle cartridge for sparrow, rat and small rabbit shooting, or for the .25 Stevens R. F. or .32 Long R. F. when larger game is to be bagged. For these cartridges, which are never reloaded, these light actions are more than sufficiently strong and tight-fitting.

These little rifles are the only standard American single-shot rifles now made which are really serviceable and which can be obtained in calibers suitable for all small-game shooting, but the small-game hunter has a really satisfactory variety of standard American repeating rifles from which he can make his choice. These include lever, sliding forearm, and bolt-actuated mechanisms having sufficient variations in weights, barrel lengths, magazines, and stock types to suit almost any one desiring a repeating rifle.

I DOUBT if any repeating small-game rifles are better known or have given better service over a greater length of time than the 1892 Winchester rifles which are chambered for the .38-40, .44-40, and for small-game shooting, the .25-20 and .32-20. These lever-action, tubular magazine rifles are remarkably reliable, durable and accurate, and have the advantage of being made in a great variety of barrel lengths, barrel designs, magazine lengths, weights, stock designs, and total packing lengths (depending on barrel lengths and whether solid frame or take-down construction).

The type of action used is that dependable combination of finger lever, tubular magazine,

(Continued on Page 21)



Conducted by C. B. Lister

OLD DOMINION MATCHES

FOLLOWING are the results of matches held September 24 to 26, 1926, inclusive, at Fort Eustis, Va.:

SWISS MATCH

(Unlimited re-entry; 600 yards. September 24)

Competitor	Score (Fives)
Coulter, U. S. M. C., Quantico	39
Finn, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	25
Gooch, 52nd C. A. C.	19
Haubensek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	9
Tasseler, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	8
Hankins, U. S. M. C., Quantico	8
McCullough, 51st C. A. C.	7
McNeill, 34th Infantry	6
Morely, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	5
McCoy, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	5
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	4
Whisman, 52nd C. A. C.	3
French, U. S. M. C., Quantico	2
Umberger, 34th Infantry	2
Bonnette, 52nd C. A. C.	2
Tobey, U. S. M. C., Quantico	2
Blakely, U. S. M. C., Quantico	1
Gardick, 52nd C. A. C.	1
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	0
Seitzinger, U. S. M. C., Quantico	0
Phillips, 52nd C. A. C.	0
Boles, 52nd C. A. C.	0

200-YARD RAPID-FIRE MATCH

(Limited re-entry. September 24)

Competitor	— Scores —
Tobey, U. S. M. C., Quantico	50 48 50
Stokes, D. C., N. G.	48 50
Hankins, U. S. M. C., Quantico	47 49 46
Seitzinger, U. S. M. C., Quantico	46 49 49
French, U. S. M. C., Quantico	48 49 48
Gooch, 52nd C. A. C.	47 49 44
Riley, D. C., N. G.	41 48 49
Tasseler, U. S. M. C., Quantico	46 48 49
McCoy, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	46 49 49
Votava, D. C., N. G.	48 48 49
Blakely, U. S. M. C., Quantico	48 48
Coulter, U. S. M. C., Quantico	48 42
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	47
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	46 47
Finn, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	47 47
Morely, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	43 47
McNeill, 34th Infantry	47 42 46
Haubensek, U. S. M. C., Quantico	46 43 44
Gardick, 52nd C. A. C.	42 44 46
Bonnette, 52nd C. A. C.	43 46 44
Barry, D. C., N. G.	46 42
Thill, D. C., N. G.	43 42
Crockett, D. C., N. G.	45 45
Adams, C. A. School	45
White, C. A. School	44
Janacek, 3th Infantry	41 43
Whisman, 52nd C. A. C.	43 42
Jensen, D. C., N. G.	43

300-YARD RAPID-FIRE MATCH

(Limited re-entry. September 24)

Competitor	Score
Stokes, D. C., N. G.	49 50
Blakey, U. S. M. C., Quantico	47 49
Coulter, U. S. M. C., Quantico	46 49
Riley, D. C., N. G.	48
Tobey, U. S. M. C., Quantico	45 48
Hankins, U. S. M. C., Quantico	45 48
French, U. S. M. C., Quantico	44 46
Seitzinger, U. S. M. C., Quantico	46 42
Finn, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	46 45
Haubensek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	46 45
McNeill, 34th Infantry	45 46
Janacek, 34th Infantry	46
Crockett, D. C., N. G.	39 46
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	45 44
McCoy, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	44 45
Tasseler, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	40 45
Morely, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	45 43
Votava, D. C., N. G.	45 43
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	44
Jensen, D. C., N. G.	43
Whisman, 52nd C. A. C.	41 40
Thill, D. C., N. G.	41

OLD DOMINION INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

(September 25)

Competitor	S.F.	R.F.	200	200	500	600	Total
Coulter, U. S. M. C., Quantico	47	49	50	50	196		
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	47	47	49	48	193		
Jensen, D. C., N. G.	46	49	49	48	192		
Tobey, U. S. M. C., Quantico	45	49	48	49	191		
Seitzinger, U. S. M. C., Quantico	47	50	49	44	190		
Hankins, U. S. M. C., Quantico	46	46	49	48	189		
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	45	47	50	47	189		
Votava, D. C., N. G.	41	49	50	46	187		
French, U. S. M. C., Quantico	45	47	49	46	187		
Haubensek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	43	46	48	49	186		
Blakey, U. S. M. C., Quantico	44	48	46	48	186		
Crockett, D. C., N. G.	45	48	46	47	186		
Stokes, D. C., N. G.	42	49	49	46	186		
Ailey, D. C., N. G.	45	48	49	44	186		
Ursek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	44	48	44	49	185		
Gooch, 52nd C. A. C.	43	48	49	45	185		
Campbell, Capt. C. A. C.	44	43	47	50	184		
Barry, D. C., N. G.	43	44	49	48	184		
McCoy, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	40	48	50	46	184		
Borden, Lt. C. A. School	46	46	48	44	184		
Cary, Lt. C. A. C. School	42	48	48	45	183		
Tasseler, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	39	49	47	47	182		
Thill, D. C., N. G.	41	47	48	46	182		
Finn, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	40	48	49	45	182		
Boles, 52nd C. A. C.	45	41	48	46	180		
White, Lt. C. A. C. School	39	45	49	46	179		
Morely, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	40	45	48	46	179		
Loren, 51st C. A. C.	42	43	50	44	179		
McNeill, 34th Inf.	41	46	48	44	179		
Goightly, 52nd C. A. C.	41	42	48	47	178		
McCullough, 51st C. A. C.	45	42	47	44	178		
George, 34th Inf.	40	46	47	47	177		
Adams, Capt. C. A. C.	40	46	47	43	176		
Bonnette, 52nd C. A. C.	41	46	48	41	176		
Razza, 52nd C. A. C.	45	45	45	41	176		
Johnsen, E. H. 34th Inf.	40	46	45	44	175		
Phillips, 52nd C. A. C.	40	44	40	48	172		
Bradshaw, 34th Inf.	40	41	45	46	172		
Luce, Lt. C. A. C. School	38	44	44	45	171		
Whisman, 52nd C. A. C.	41	46	42	42	171		
Langlois, 34th Inf.	40	44	44	42	170		
LaRue, 34th Inf.	38	41	44	45	168		
Welch, Lt. 34th Inf.	41	39	43	44	167		
Janacek, 34th Inf.	39	44	43	40	166		
Brown, H. W. 52nd C. A. C.	34	39	48	44	165		
Gardick, 52nd C. A. C.	33	42	42	42	159		
Dennis, Maj. C. A. C. School	38	44	20	45	147		

SWISS MATCH

(Unlimited re-entry; 200 yards. September 25)

Competitor	Score (Fives)
Tobey, U. S. M. C., Quantico	4
Haubensek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	4
French, U. S. M. C., Quantico	3
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	2
Votava, D. C., N. G.	2
Blakely, U. S. M. C., Quantico	2
Coulter, U. S. M. C., Quantico	2
Hankins, U. S. M. C., Quantico	2
Seitzinger, U. S. M. C., Quantico	2
Jensen, D. C., N. G.	2
Stokes, D. C., N. G.	1
Thill, D. C., N. G.	0
Crockett, D. C., N. G.	0
Riley, D. C., N. G.	0
Barry, D. C., N. G.	0
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	0
McCoy, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	0
Tasseler, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	0
Hoffman, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	0

200-YARD RAPID-FIRE MATCH

(Unlimited re-entry. September 25)

Competitor	Score
Blakely, U. S. M. C., Quantico	50
Tobey, U. S. M. C., Quantico	49
McCoy, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	49

Competitor	Score
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	49
Hankins, U. S. M. C., Quantico	49
Coulter, U. S. M. C., Quantico	48
French, U. S. M. C., Quantico	48
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	48
Cary, Lt. C. A. School	47
Moley, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	45
Finn, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	45
Coker, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	44
Seitzinger, U. S. M. C., Quantico	44
Tasseler, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	43
Haubensek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	42

100-YARD TWO-MAN MATCH (Limited re-entry, September 25)

Competitors	S.F.	R.F.	Team
	200	200	Tot.
Hankins, U. S. M. C., Quantico	48	50	98
Seitzinger, U. S. M. C., Quantico	46	49	95
French, U. S. M. C., Quantico	50	47	97
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	44	49	93
Coulter, U. S. M. C., Quantico	45	47	92
Tobey, U. S. M. C., Quantico	47	49	96
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	44	49	93
Blakely, U. S. M. C., Quantico	48	47	95
Stokes, D. C., N. G.	42	49	91
Riley, D. C., N. G.	47	49	96
Bonnette, 52nd C. A. C.	44	47	91
Gooch, 52nd C. A. C.	47	49	96
Votava, D. C., N. G.	47	48	95
Thill, D. C., N. G.	43	48	91
Stokes, D. C., N. G.	44	49	93
Riley, D. C., N. G.	46	46	92
Jensen, D. C., N. G.	46	45	91
Crockett, D. C., N. G.	42	48	90
Jensen, D. C., N. G.	43	48	91
Crockett, D. C., N. G.	45	43	88
Jensen, D. C., N. G.	45	44	89
Crockett, D. C., N. G.	42	47	89
Bonnette, 52nd C. A. C.	42	48	90
Gooch, 52nd C. A. C.	43	43	86
Haubensek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	45	42	87
McCoy, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	40	48	88
Votava, D. C., N. G.	41	44	85
Thill, D. C., N. G.	42	47	89
Tasseler, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	39	47	86
Ursek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	42	45	87
Votava, D. C., N. G.	42	45	87
Thill, D. C., N. G.	40	46	86
Finn, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	42	47	89
Moley, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	37	46	83
McCullough, 51st C. A. C.	38	46	84
Boles, 52nd C. A. C.	39	42	81

OLD DOMINION CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM MATCH (September 26)

Teams	S.F.		R.F.		Team
<i>U. S. Marines,</i>	200	500	600	200	Total
<i>Quantico.</i>					
Coulter	46	50	49	47	192
French	48	49	49	46	192
Tobey	45	49	47	50	191
Lach	45	49	48	48	190
Hankins	45	49	49	47	190
Seitzinger	44	48	49	48	189
1144					
<i>D. C., N. G.</i>					
Crockett	43	49	50	48	190
Stokes	41	49	48	49	187
Votava	45	49	47	45	186
Jensen	43	48	46	47	184
Riley	40	50	48	46	184
Thill	46	47	47	43	183
1114					
<i>U. S. Marines,</i>					
<i>Norfolk.</i>					
Finn	41	47	49	49	186
Tasseler	41	49	48	47	185
McCoy	41	47	49	47	184
Ursek	43	48	43	49	183
Morley	42	49	46	45	182
Haubensek	39	48	47	42	176
1096					

COMPETITOR S.F. R.F. Team

Teams	200	500	600	200	Total
Company K, 183rd Inf.					
Harrison	39	35	40	37	151
Singleton	32	44	44	31	151
Noriet	38	34	37	32	141
Chesson	34	31	32	25	122
Russell	21	28	12	28	89
Casey	20	10	22	9	61

200-YARD ANY-SIGHT SMALL-BORE MATCH (Limited re-entry, September 25)

Competitor	Score
Jensen, D. C., N. G.	4 50
Berkeley, K. R. C.	46 47 49 46 46
Kiley, D. C., N. G.	25 49
Stokes, D. C., N. G.	9 49 24
Garner, K. R. C.	21 48 46 46 48
Crockett, D. C., N. G.	19 48
Barby, Ft. Eustis, Va.	40 47 45
Russell, C. W. R.	5 17 37 36 46 43 42 41
Long, R. R., Ft. Eustis, Va.	41 42 40 45 45
Bel, Ft. Eustis, Va.	31 43 35
Bel, Ft. Eustis, Va.	31 43 35
Cook, Ft. Eustis, Va.	35 35 41
Broderon, 1st Sgt.	0 35 41 29 32 24 20
Tomlinson, Ft. Eustis, Va.	38 35
Simpson, J. R.	0 0 26 38

200-YARD SMALL-BORE SWISS MATCH (Unlimited re-entry, September 25)

Competitor	Score (Fives)
Berkeley, K. R. C.	26
Garner, K. R. C.	9
Long, R. R., Ft. Eustis, Va.	5
Russell, C. W. R.	2
Simpson, J. R.	1
Broderon, N. B.	1
Darby, Ft. Eustis, Va.	0
Cook, Ft. Eustis, Va.	0
Tomlinson, Ft. Eustis, Va.	0
Bel, Ft. Eustis, Va.	0

OLD DOMINION SMALL-BORE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP (September 26)

Competitor	50	100	200	Total
Stokes, D. C., N. G.	100	95	46	241
Garner, K. R. C.	96	98	45	239
Riley, D. C., N. G.	97	97	43	237
Berkeley, K. R. C.	97	94	45	236
Bell, Ft. Eustis, Va.	95	90	46	231
Crockett, D. C., N. G.	95	92	43	230
Barclay, R. McL.	90	93	45	228
Darby, Ft. Eustis, Va.	97	93	38	228
Barclay, J. T.	92	87	45	224
Tomlinson, Ft. Eustis, Va.	95	84	41	220
Eleck, Wm. A.	88	89	39	216
Parnell, A. T.	92	79	38	209
Parnell, E. S.	79	89	37	205
Russell, C. W. R.	70	88	44	202
Cook, Ft. Eustis, Va.	79	86	31	196
Williams, J. D.	90	84	18	192
Hellums, F. R.	47	86	29	162

SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH (September 24)

Competitor	Score
Ursek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	173
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	171
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	169
Seitzinger, U. S. M. C., Quantico	168
Blakely, U. S. M. C., Quantico	167
Jackson, Capt. Inf. Res.	163
Snead, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	162
French, U. S. M. C., Quantico	157
Corralum, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	149
Sutphen, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	148
Nelson, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	145
Baylor, Major, Va. N. G.	143
Harant, 1st Lt.	140
Steidley, 34th Inf.	130
Lamphier	125
Wilt	122

TIMED FIRE PISTOL MATCH (September 24)

Competitor	Score
Ursek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	195
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	190
Corralum, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	188
Blakely, U. S. M. C., Quantico	187
Harrant, 1st Lt.	186
Turcot, Ft. Eustis, Va.	186
French, U. S. M. C., Quantico	185
Jackson, Capt. Inf. Res.	184
Steidley, 34th Inf.	182
Seitzinger, U. S. M. C., Quantico	181
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	169
Nelson, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	163
Snead, Lt. U. S. M. C., Norfolk	162
Sutphen, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	155
Ellis, H. E. Major	154
Baker, 34th Inf.	142
Baylor, Major, Va. N. G.	138

RAPID FIRE PISTOL MATCH (September 24)

Competitor	Score
Ursek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	183
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	182
Blakely, U. S. M. C., Quantico	179
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	179
Bradley, A. C., Langley Field, Va.	178
Capps	169
Harrant, 1st Lt.	174
Turcot, Ft. Eustis, Va.	170
Hixson, A. C., Langley Field, Va.	168

Competitor	Score
Corralum, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	166
Seitzinger, U. S. M. C., Quantico	164
Jackson, Capt. Inf. Res.	161
Steidley, 34th Infantry	155
Ellis, H. E. C. A. C.	152
Nelson, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	146
Cattarius, Langley Field, Va.	146
Masonis, Langley Field, Va.	142
Snead, Lt. U. S. M. C., Norfolk	140
Sutphen, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	123
Maczewski, Langley Field, Va.	114

OLD DOMINION INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP PISTOL MATCH (September 25)

Competitor	T.F.	R.F.	R.F.	Q.F.	Total
Hixson, Langley Field	98	99	91	100	293
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	95	99	95	100	292
Harrant, 1st Lt.	96	99	94	100	292
Bradley, Maj., Langley Field	99	94	91	100	291.5
French, U. S. M. C., Quantico	93	98	97	100	290.5
Bakely, U. S. M. C., Quantico	94	97	94	100	289.5
Ursek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	96	96	87	100	287.5
Cattarius, Langley Field	93	94	87	100	283.5
Thomas, U. S. M. C., Quantico	92	98	85	100	283.5
Snead, Lt. U. S. M. C., Norfolk	91	94	90	100	283
Ellis, Maj. C. A. C.	89	96	90	100	282
Jackson, Capt. Inf. Res.	89	94	90	100	281
Corralum, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	92	91	87	100	281
Finn, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	92	90	86	100	280
Turcot, Ft. Eustis, Va.	89	98	79	100	277.5
Steidley, 34th Infantry	86	95	77	100	272
Capps, Langley Field, Va.	89	98	93	86.6	271.18
Masonis, Langley Field, Va.	95	93	86	86.6	271.18
McGuire, 34th Inf.	86	95	72	93.3	262.84
Malczewski, Langley Field, Va.	80	75	84	93.3	252.84

INDIVIDUAL POLICE PISTOL MATCH (September 25)

Competitor	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	Score
Spencer, Norfolk	44	57	36	137
Polk, Norfolk	37	60	36	133
Cooper, Norfolk	13	48	53	114
Paul, Norfolk	27	48	38	113
Moore, Norfolk	8	55	19	82

TIMED FIRE RE-ENTRY MATCH (September 25)

Competitor	Score
Ursek, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	47 49 49 47 47 47 48 47 49 47
Jackson, Capt. Inf. Res.	50 48 47 45 48 41 46 46 48 47 46 48
Lach, U. S. M. C., Quantico	38 47 46 48 46 47 47 45
Snead, Lt. U. S. M. C., Norfolk	40 45 45 41 48
Corralum, U. S. M. C., Norfolk	46 43 43 43 43

OLD DOMINION CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM MATCH (PISTOL) (September 26)

U. S. Marine Corps, Quantico	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	Tot.
Lach	89	90	80	259
Blakely	90	79	77	246
Seitzinger	82	73	79	234
French	70	85	78	233
Hankins	87	85	54	226

Total 1198

U. S. Marine Corps, Norfolk	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	Tot.
Ursek	94	89	84	267
Corralum	75	87	82	224
Finn	82	85	49	216
Snead	72	74	59	205
Nelson	72	61	62	195

Total 1107

51st Coast Artillery Corps, Ft. Eustis, Va.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	Tot.
Ford	74	73	72	219
Griggs	83	74	60	217
McCullough	75	70	66	211
Phillips	72	74	48	194
Cordero	78	51	27	156

Total 997

34th Infantry, Ft. Eustis, Va.	S.F.
--------------------------------	------

Second Battalion, 111th Field Artillery, Va. N. G.				
	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	Tot.
Caskie	57	62	59	178
Baylor	78	51	45	174
Burress	79	44	43	166
Heflin	65	48	37	150
Gusti	58	38	33	129

Total 797

POLICE TEAM PISTOL MATCH
(September 25)
Newport News

	S.F.	T.F.	Tot.
Carson	62	69	131
Saunders	36	75	111
Brizendine	16	69	85
Smith	33	34	67
Andrews	28	38	66

Total 460

Norfolk

	S.F.	T.F.	Tot.
Paul	49	62	111
Polk	28	69	97
Spencer	33	53	86
Cooper	30	53	83
Moore	18	48	66

Total 443

Richmond

	S.F.	T.F.	Tot.
Ryan	32	47	79
Stone	22	41	63
Harris	23	29	52
Wuest	17	34	51
Snead	13	22	35

Total 280

RAPID-FIRE RE-ENTRY PISTOL MATCH
(September 26)

Competitor	Scores
Jackson, Capt. Inf. Res.	39 45 48 40 43 48 46 37 44 47
W. J. G.	40 45 32 47 40 16 38 34
W. J. G.	31 40 37 35 40
Blizzard	40 20 26 37 24
Saunders	18 33 36 35 26
Wilson	19 39 21 16 9
Gusti	26 26 19 33 16
Heflin	37 27 36 32 24
Caskie	25 38 36 23 42

* * *

IOWA VIGILANTE SHOOT

By A. K. FRIEDRICH

AS this was an off year in the shooting game, I went down to the Iowa State Shoot expecting to find a handful of tyros present. Never was a trusting soul more basely deceived. If this was an off year in the shooting game, nobody would have gathered such an impression at the State Shoot. One hundred and forty-four contestants and a whole flock of observers attended. My first impression was that it was a Camp Perry reunion. Most of the Iowa Civilian Team were there—Robinson, Maurer, Wuestenberg, Jones Ziegler.

We stopped at Headquarters and registered and then went down to the pistol range. The facilities there were badly swamped. Twelve targets for 144 contestants necessitated 12 relays. Both the contestants and the pit detail had to eat dinner in relays; they could not afford to take out time. Right here let me say that none of the civilians could figure out how the Army served so much dinner for 25c. It was a cold, damp day, most men shot with their overcoats on, it did not seem like much of a day for scores. The slow-fire stages had not been completed, however, before it was evident that all previous records were in danger. Stanley, Wuestenberg and McQueen were knocking the center out of the black; in fact, all the slow-fire scores were exceptionally high.

Stanley was demonstrating his right to wear that Distinguished Marksman Medal, and those who watched him perform were quite willing to have him wear a dozen of them if he felt so inclined. Many of the Vigilantes fell by the wayside at the timed

and rapid-fire stages, but the three leaders shot right along. All kinds of shooting looked the same to them.

It would have cheered up the Editor of the RIFLEMAN had he attended the shoot. The Vigilantes evidently read the RIFLEMAN. Whenever a group sat down to talk it was, "I see in the RIFLEMAN—" Whenever I was introduced to another contestant he would always say, "Oh, yes, I see your name in the RIFLEMAN."

Of all the speeches given at the banquet Monday evening, the one given by the Attorney General made the most impression on the writer. He gave the figures showing the decrease in crime since the organization of the Vigilante Movement.

The pistol scores were ready before the banquet was over. They showed that Stanley had won the Gold Medal and had set a new record for the course with a 593 out of a possible 600. He shot a .38 with factory ammunition.

Tuesday started out in a pouring rain. It let up by 9 o'clock, but by that time the powers that be had decided to postpone shooting until afternoon. Twenty-eight contestants could not remain away from their business another day, so that cut the rifle squad to 116. That was 40 more than last year, however. The day was still dark, but the wind had dropped to three miles per hour. The off-hand scores started with a rush.

The way those Vigilantes hit 'em standing would have made the marines turn green with envy. The writer counted a dozen scores of 44 or better and there may have been others. The light got no better fast, and by the time we were back to 300 the bullseye was barely visible. It started to rain at the rapid-fire stage, but the gang stuck it out.

Before the rapid-fire was finished the Camp Perry men were beginning to feel at home. The writer thought he was back at Perry shooting the National Individual, as he shot his last string in a pouring rain.

The whistle blew and the biggest shoot of the Iowa Vigilantes had passed into history.

* * *

**PITTSFIELD REVOLVER CLUB OPENS
NEW RANGE IN MUNICIPAL
BUILDING**

REVOLVER shooting enthusiasts to the number of 41 attended the opening of the new indoor range of the Pittsfield Revolver Club at the Municipal Building on Dunham Street, October 7.

It is the boast of the club that Pittsfield now has one of the finest indoor revolver shooting ranges in the state, and from mechanical construction and outward appearance this boast seems not an idle one.

The Pittsfield Revolver Club is entitled to a large amount of credit for what it has accomplished among its limited number of members. Through the influence of Samuel G. Colt, chairman of the Board of Public Works, and other city officials, including Chief of Police John L. Sullivan, the use of the Municipal Building basement was secured for the purpose. This basement has

not been used for many years and its general appearance to the committee appointed to make room for the range was very discouraging.

However, this group got together and in spare time and at every opportunity accomplished the building and completion of a wonderful range. Those in the group include: Homer Booth, Joseph F. Danahee, George R. Brown, Leo Traver, Fred D. Retallick, Frank Roberts, Dr. Russell A. Knowles, Mr. Corrinet and others.

What has been accomplished with the basement has been remarkable. The revolver range far surpasses the expectation of the most ardent revolver shooting fan.

The range has been installed in the main central portion of the basement. The shooting distance is exactly 60 feet. For back stops of the bullets: First, there is a concrete wall. Before this wall at a proper angle has been built up plates of heavy sheet steel. This has been painted a dead black, and white targets are placed before these, suspended from mechanical frames.

An unusual feature of these steel target stops and target locations is the unusually powerful electric lighting system. Lights are all concealed and protected from bullets and the targets themselves stand before the shooters as on a stage.

Targets are all placed in position that is, 60 feet from the shooters, by mechanical devices. There are four targets up at one time and four positions for shooters on the firing line. After a round of targets have been shot, the targets are automatically brought back to the firing line on a level with the shooters' eyes by a mechanical contrivance. Here the targets can be examined closely and replaced with new ones. There have been installed at the firing line a pair of binoculars, held in position by a frame, and any shooter can look through these glasses and locate all his shots on the target before the targets are moved back to him and before he has fired the required number of shots.

The firing line, with its four shooting locations, has been built in harmony with the rest of the range and is painted a dead black and lighted in a manner so as to place light on revolvers held in shooters' hands to the best advantage. There is a peculiar tint to this lighting effect that does not make the revolver sights glare back.

Tables have been placed about the range room and there has been installed a large blackboard where records of shooting scores are kept. There are also benches and chairs about.

The club is to hold meetings and shooting matches twice a week during the month of February. There are some unusually good shots in this club. Last night there were several shooters that made scores better than 80 out of a possible hundred. Some are also only beginners, but they seemed to have as much interest in the club and in shooting as some of the old-time members.

For revolvers, almost all kinds were in evidence, from single-shot .22's to .22 revolvers and automatics. There were also .32,

.38 and .45 caliber guns. All were high quality outfits, however. Smith & Wesson makes seem to be the most popular and the prevailing arm was the Smith & Wesson .22 caliber on the .32 heavy frame.

The officers of the Pittsfield Revolver Club are: President, Dr. Ralph D. Wheeler; First Vice-president, Fred D. Retallick; Second Vice-president, George R. Brown; Governor, Leo H. Traver; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph F. Danahee.

Lighting fixtures for the club were a gift of Fred D. Retallick, and other club members and city officials contributed other material. Labor was practically done exclusively by the club members.

The next shoot of the club will be on Tuesday, October 5, at 7:30. There are now 45 members in the club.

W. W. Tracy of Fenn Street and Samuel G. Colt were both present last night and made attractive targets. An interest and instructive talk on "Safety" was given by Leo H. Traver, range governor, and there were talks by other members of the club, including Mr. Brown, Homer Booth and Mr. Colt. The men were shooting until after 11 o'clock.

* * *

ST. LOUIS COLONIAL SHOOT

By E. H. STUERMAN

HAPPY! We should say—just completed a most successful handicap shoot—everybody, both on the active and inactive lists came out, renewed old friendships and enjoyed themselves.

This was the first outdoor handicap shoot held by the St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club for several years. It was shot over our range near Clayton, Mo., Sunday, October 10.

There have been so many new members taken into the club lately that they just practically demanded action, and this shoot was in the nature of a "party" given by the writer. It was a wow from the start and all the fellows were for it from the very beginning. Believe this is a very good way to promote interest in other clubs, and the expense involved for prizes, etc., is about as much as one would spend for just one "date" with the girl friend.

The shoot was a handicap affair because it was felt that on account of the great difference in scores made by the novices and the "old heads," it would be necessary to hold two events or make one big one. In figuring the handicaps, we tried to be as liberal as possible with the new men and at the same time to be justly fair to the "vets." The plan worked out pretty well—no complaint was voiced, at least none came to the writer's ears.

C. L. Cunningham won first place in the Great Colonial Handicap Shoot. He joined the club about two months ago and has been very diligent in his practice. We were all very glad to see "Cun" win. Ihl, Grove and Pike had a pretty race for next places, finally finishing in the order named.

The old dean of pistol shooters, M. B. Peterson, shot from scratch, and did creditable work considering that he was shooting

a new pistol for the first time. Any way, he turned in high score for the day.

We also had a Special Ladies' Match in which Mrs. Harman and Mrs. C. C. Crossman were the outstanding stars. Mrs. Harman won first place, with Mrs. Crossman second.

By the way, Mrs. C. C. Crossman is the wife of the former pistol champion, Capt. C. C. Crossman. It was Capt. Crossman who shot the first 20-yard possible target, a reproduction of which is found in the box of every Colt gun purchased today. The Captain was out, and while it was the first time in about five years that he shot, nevertheless the old enthusiasm began to come back and he promises to get back into training.

At the close of the meet, it was, of course, meet and proper to distribute the prizes with due pomp and ceremony. The first, second and third prizes were useful shooters' accessories. The ladies were given candy. Then the special prizes—the booby prize happened to fall into the lot of one Lieut. Paul Shepherd, who had an exceedingly bad day with the pistol. His prize was a nursing bottle.

Scores of 80 per cent and better:

No.	Name	50	100	150	175	200	Total
1.	C. L. Cunningham	97	98	49	50	49	343
2.	G. S. Ihl	99	96	47	47	50	343
3.	J. H. Grove	99	96	47	47	49	338
4.	D. H. Pike	97	98	49	49	43	336
5.	M. B. Peterson	97	94	48	48	48	335
6.	C. C. Crossman	96	94	48	48	47	335
7.	L. C. Niedner	97	96	48	47	47	335
8.	Dr. M. R. Moore	98	93	47	49	47	334
9.	E. H. Stuerman	98	91	48	47	49	332
10.	E. W. Harman	97	92	48	47	50	330
11.	Paul Shepherd	96	94	48	49	44	329

Results of Special Ladies' Event:

No.	Name	50	100	150	175	200	Total
1.	Mrs. E. W. Harman	97	92	48	47	49	330
2.	Mrs. C. C. Crossman	96	94	48	47	49	329
3.	Miss Mabel Schultz	95	94	45	50	46	330
4.	Mrs. D. H. Pike	97	92	49	49	43	330
5.	Miss Ethel Sutton	97	94	48	48	48	335
6.	Miss Peggy Peterson	96	94	48	49	44	329
7.	Mrs. J. H. Grove	97	96	48	47	47	335
8.	Miss Dorothy O'Brien	96	94	48	49	44	329

* * *

THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE LEAGUE ANNUAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP

By H. M. POPE, Pres. M. R. L.

SHOT at Montclair, N. J. Conditions, 50 consecutive shots, 10 each at 50, 100, 150, 175 and 200 yards, no sighters or fouling shots, after one sighting target at 50 yards. Ten cartridges only allowed on the line at each stage. Penalty for firing extra shots—disqualification.

No.	Name	50	100	150	175	200	Total
1.	H. J. Wood	97	98	49	50	49	343
2.	Geo. B. Sheldon	100	96	47	47	50	340
3.	C. H. Hankin	99	96	47	47	49	338
4.	F. Kuhn	97	98	49	49	43	336
5.	L. Hansen	97	94	48	48	48	335
6.	P. Landrock	96	94	48	48	47	335
7.	W. J. Coons	97	96	48	47	47	335
8.	Leo Manville	98	93	47	49	47	334
9.	J. M. Sorensen	98	91	48	47	49	333
10.	Geo. Sittler	98	92	48	47	49	332
11.	J. Martin	97	98	48	47	50	330
12.	Howard Crozier	98	93	45	47	47	330
13.	E. B. Hamm	95	94	45	50	46	330
14.	Chas. St. John	97	92	49	49	43	330
15.	T. Samsoe	98	93	48	42	48	329
16.	H. A. Decker	93	92	48	49	47	329
17.	R. T. Statler	99	92	44	47	47	329
18.	S. M. Sergeant	93	95	48	49	44	329
19.	C. S. Neary	99	93	39	50	46	327
20.	G. V. Buncos	97	90	46	46	47	326
21.	Terwilliger	96	92	45	48	45	326
22.	F. J. Jury	96	87	47	44	49	323
23.	Bettison	97	87	43	47	48	322
24.	D. Rothrock	97	87	45	48	44	321
25.	Peterson	94	93	45	41	43	316
26.	C. R. Brong	97	87	40	44	47	315
27.	Harold Myers	88	86	47	47	46	314
28.	W. H. Willard	94	83	45	45	46	313

No.	Name	50	100	150	175	200	Total
29.	W. B. Metzger	95	89	38	42	48	312
30.	Edw. Mulligan	93	81	39	37	43	293
31.	Paul Mackey	79	93	50	Withdrew		
32.	Ralph Crozier	95	54	Withdrew			
33.	Kilbourn	94	45	Withdrew			

The winner, H. J. Wood, receives the Annual Championship Medal, with an added bar with score of 343, name and year engraved thereon, to hold for one year; also the M. R. L. Gold Medal, score name and date engraved as his own; also cash prize. Second and third men receive silver and bronze M. R. L. Medals in addition to respective cash prizes.

The first 11 men receive cash prizes as follows: \$10.00, \$8.00, \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$4.00 and five prizes of \$3.00, the lowest prizes being the amount of the entrance fee.

We struck a very pleasant day; not a cloud in the sky for the whole afternoon, this between a day of unpleasant weather, which enabled the last squad to finish just before darkness set in, but under some disadvantage as to light.

Ties were decided by best score at the longest range, etc.

* * *

HUDSON RIFLE CLUB WANTS MATCHES

THE Hudson Rifle Club of New York City will meet any club, civilian, National Guard, or otherwise, at 50 feet, iron or any sights, over any course, targets to be exchanged by mail, seven men to shoot, five high to count.

Mr. Morton Solomon, Secretary of the club, at 300 W. 109th Street, New York City, will be glad to hear from any club interested in such a match.

* * *

LIMA OPENS GALLERY SEASON WITH INVITATION SHOOT

THE Lima, Ohio, Rifle Club got under way what promises to be its most successful gallery year with an All Comers' Rifle Match on October 12. R. G. Patterson, Secretary of the Lima Club, proved himself a poor host to the visitors by turning in a ten-shot possible score, all ten of which were X's. W. A. Good, of the Ashland Rifle Club, with nine X's, won the Visitor's Trophy. D. C. Place, Vice-President of the Lima Club, also turned in a possible score with seven X's to his credit. Nine riflemen from the Bluffton, Ohio, Club were also on hand to help Lima get away to a good start. L. D. Kimmel of Bluffton led his teammates with a 99, which was good enough to land fourth place in the All Comers' Match.

* * *

AMES TEAM COLLECTS

THE Ames Faculty Rifle Club cleaned up with the rifle at the Fourth Annual State Shoot of the Iowa Bankers' Association, winning nearly half the prize money: Hiland, \$10.00; Davis, \$25.00; Friedrich, \$40.00.

* * *

Remember—You now get membership in the N. R. A. and a year's subscription to the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for \$3.00 a year. Send in your application today. Try and get one new member.



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS NEW TEN-COUNT TARGETS

IN keeping with our progressive plan for a uniform and systematic program of individual and unit qualifications we are now standardizing our Junior Rifle Corps targets. Millions of single-bull targets, one to five, count with A, B and C rings, have been distributed throughout all parts of the country for Junior Rifle Corps qualification use. These targets will be accepted for all awards under the present qualification conditions until they are no longer in existence.

With our announcement combining the N. R. A. Junior program with the Junior Rifle Corps we have had to accept a standard target, thus giving all affiliated members the full benefits of both organizations and their respective programs. A reproduction of the new standard single and five-bull targets is given on this page. You will note that they are ten count targets. The acceptance of these as the official Junior Rifle Corps targets necessitates the revision of conditions for all individual Junior qualifications.

There are five diplomas, Pro-Marksman, Marksman, Sharpshooter, Expert Rifleman and Distinguished Rifleman, and there are also awards in the form of medals and pins for each of these steps. The medals cost 25c, 30c and 35c, respectively, and the Expert Rifleman medals and Distinguished Rifleman bars are given gratis. The pins corresponding to the medals are 20c for Pro-Marksman and 25c for Marksman, Sharpshooter and Expert. You may purchase any or all of these just as you wish when you have earned them. The "250 possible" bars graduated from one to nine with blue stripes as part of the Expert Rifleman course are 15c each.

Pro-Marksman: To be awarded a Pro-Marksman diploma and medal a member must place five shots in each of ten targets scoring 20 points or better out of a possible 50 points. Each target must be filled in, signed by a witness, and upon receipt of the complete set a diploma will be issued. The Pro-Marksman medal and pin will go forward upon receipt of remittances of 25c and 20c respectively in payment for the medal and pin.

Each set of targets should be filled in immediately after completion. It is not necessary, however, to wait until the medal or diploma is received before beginning to compete for the next grade. The targets need

not be shot consecutively, but may be saved until the required ten qualifying are made.

Marksman. Having qualified as a Pro-Marksman, you are now ready to compete for the title of Marksman. In order to qualify you must make a score of 25 out of a pos-

sible 50 on each of ten targets. This complete set should also be sent in to National Headquarters for the Marksman diploma. If remittances of 30c and 25c accompany the targets the Marksman medal and Marksman pin will be issued.

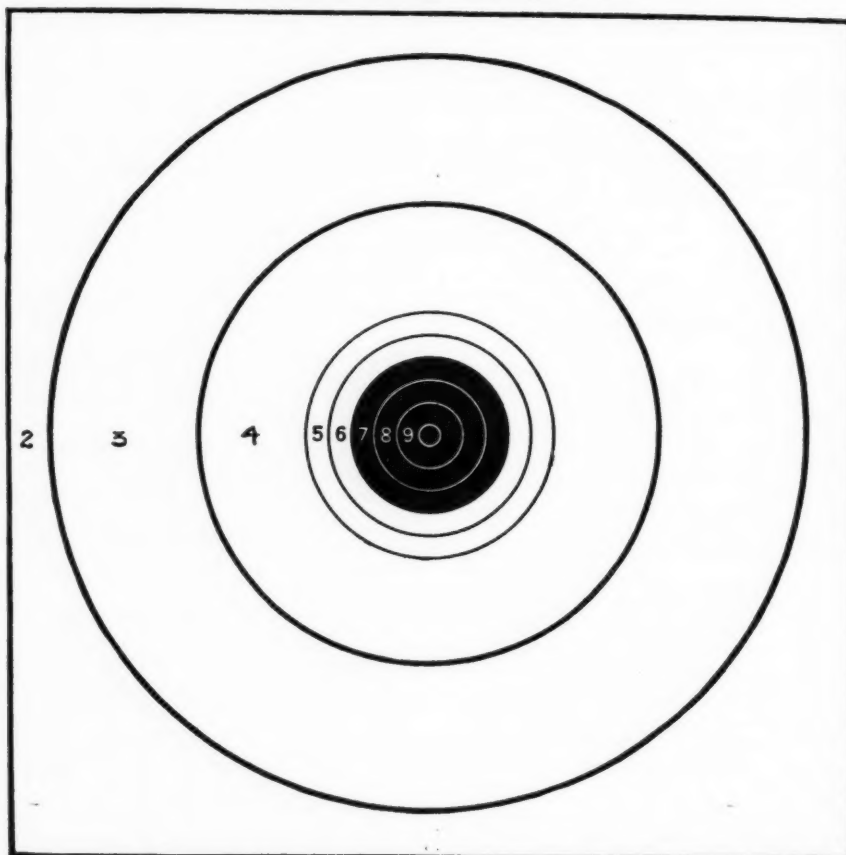
Sharpshooter. To become a Sharpshooter it is necessary to make a score of 35 or better out of a possible 50 on each of ten targets. The same rules apply for this medal. Upon receipt of the targets and remittances of 35c and 25c the medal and pin will be forwarded.

"250 possible" bars. Between the earning of Sharpshooter and Expert Rifleman there are nine intermediate steps. The first four bars must be qualified for in the prone position. Each set of ten targets scoring 40 points or better out of a possible 50 points qualify for a bar. The 5th, 6th and 7th bars must be qualified for in the sitting position.

50 Feet—OFFICIAL TARGET—50 Feet

National Rifle Association Junior Rifle Corps

Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.



ALL SPACES MUST BE FILLED IN

Name.....
Street.....
Town.....
State.....
Date.....
Position.....

Rifle Used.....
Cartridge Used.....
Range Distance.....

Target
Total

I hereby certify that this target was made according to the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps Conditions.

Witness.....

Each set of ten targets scoring 40 points or better out of a possible 50 qualify. The 8th and 9th bars must be qualified for in the kneeling position and again 10 targets, each scoring 40 points or better out of a possible 50 qualify for each bar. The last set of 10 targets scoring 40 points or better out of a possible 50 in the standing position qualify for the Expert Rifleman gold medal, which is issued gratis. The bars are 15c each.

Distinguished Rifleman. In order to qualify for the Distinguished Rifleman gold bar to be attached to the Expert Rifleman medal a member must make 400 bullseyes, 100 in each of the four positions. The new five-bull targets are issued for this qualification. Two shots are allowed in each bullseye and in the prone and sitting positions and member must make 18 points or better in each bull. In the kneeling and standing positions a member must make 16 points or better in each bull. Qualifying targets do not have to be made consecutively, although every shot on a target must qualify before it will be accepted in any one stage. The complete set for all stages should be submitted in one mail for the Distinguished Rifleman Bar.

All Junior Rifle Corps targets are now distributed through the N. R. A. Service Company, the sales organization of the N. R. A., with the exception of match targets, which will be issued gratis through the Junior Rifle Corps. Single bull targets are sold to af-

filiated members at the following rates: 100 targets, 20c; 1,000 targets, \$1.75. Five bull targets for use when competing for the Distinguished Rifleman award in matches: 100 targets, 25c; 1,000 targets, \$2.00. All requests for targets should be mailed direct to the N. R. A. Service Company with enclosed remittances.

Jesse James Had a Horse

By Robert Derr

(Continued from Page 7)

don't know yet whether the robbers were in the surrounded area or not. They never caught sight of them.

My own belief, after a survey of the terrain and the conditions under which the police operated, is that the robbers never were in the surrounded area. In the first place, there was no good reason why these robbers should have taken refuge in a lonely countryside, where they would be conspicuous and easily run down, when New York City and safety was only a few miles away. All they had to do was step on the gas and head for New York. Once there they would be lost in the maze of traffic—as safe as if they had gone to Africa and safety. That is probably what they did. It is what all bandits do—scurry for the safety of the crowds and rabbit warrens of the great city.

But the thing that stands out is that the automobile and the machine gun made this

crime possible. The hand-gun didn't figure. It is probable that after a few more hold-ups the value of automobiles and machine guns will become apparent. Then we shall have prohibition of both—maybe.

Friendly Little Rifles

By J. V. K. Wagar

(Continued from Page 16)

tilting cartridge carrier, exposed bolt-operated hammer, and top-ejecting, symmetrically supported bolt, or breech-block, which has become almost synonymous with the name "Winchester." The '92 action is inclined to balk when cartridge rims are a little too heavy and when one loads his bullets too far out of the shells, but with good cartridges which work perfectly in the action before starting on the hunt, there can be no failure of that action during the most exacting moments of the hunt.

The breech-blocks in the Models 1892 are so heavy and so well-supported that low-pressure smokeless powder loads can be used many times in one shell before it needs re-sizing, and with black powder loads, which do not as quickly cause shell expansion, I have worn shells completely out without ever having resized them. Although the use of badly swollen cartridge cases is not to be recommended, these actions have so much leverage that the insertion and extraction of even these is dependably possible.

(Continued in next issue)

HANDLOADING AMMUNITION . . . By J. R. Mattern

Is a book of interest and value to every shooter, whether or not interested in reloading.

IT contains ballistic information never heretofore available to the shooter.

Includes an extensive tabulation giving the factory ballistics of every American rifle and revolver cartridge together with the more popular foreign ones;

Takes up the leading rifle and revolver cartridges in detail and individually treats their ballistics, adaptability, requirements and handling;

Gives an elaborate assortment of correct charges for all the popular cartridges with velocity and pressure of each;

Covers the loading of foreign and obsolete cartridges to which standard components are neither adapted nor available;

Is an original work and not merely a compilation of commercial or technical data available in other forms. While the author originally ran some of the material incorporated in this book as a serial in the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN during 1922-1923, the entire work has been rewritten; less than eight per cent of the earlier work having been incorporated.

Deals with the loading and reloading of rifle and pistol ammunition;

Supplements the various catalogs and handbooks of the loading companies and makers of reloading tools, but is without commercial bias.

Both beginners and experts can not afford to be without this book.

It contains all the information necessary for loading or reloading any cartridge, old or modern, for any use. Tells all about regular, maximum, reduced, small-game and target loads. How to get the very best out of any rifle in the way of accuracy, killing power or suitability for any particular purpose. Includes sixty pages of technical tabulations on ballistics and charges—a feature of lasting value to shooters, whether hand-loaders or not—containing information never heretofore offered, information which is vitally essential to any rifleman and revolver or pistol shot. The book demonstrates the great economy, efficiency and satisfaction which can be obtained by hand-loading. Bound in buckram. 384 pages; over 100 illustrations.

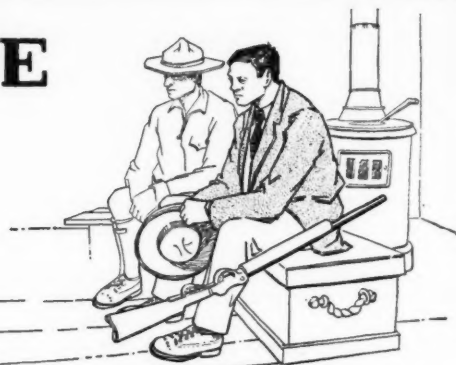
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A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots—All questions answered directly by mail

Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Lt.-Col. Townsend Whelen

Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher

Shotgun and Field Shooting: Captain Charles Askins

Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

The Remington .50

By Townsend Whelen

I AM a new subscriber for the American Rifleman of two months, and have greatly enjoyed your articles, as well as the other writers in the magazine.

Now, I am desirous of getting one of the old .50 caliber Remington pistols, just "to keep." I am not a dealer, but deputy register of deeds of Nash County. I have an ad. in the current issue of the Rifleman for one of these pistols (as well as a Stevens' Diamond Model), and have two answers so far. Years ago (about 15 or longer) I bought two of these old Remington pistols from the long-out-of-business sporting goods of Chas. J. Godfrey, Warren Street, New York, for the small sum of \$2.50 each. These pistols, as I recall, were reconditioned and reblued. I ordered these for our sheriff at that time and another friend of his. I regret I did not get one for myself then. I kept these two arms only a few hours before delivering to the parties, and at this time I am a little vague as to how they looked. I want a first-class serviceable arm of this kind, and would certainly be under obligations if you will advise me:

(1) The name or model number of these old Remington pistols.

(2) Is the .50 cal. rim- or center-fire? As I recall, the two pistols referred to were rim-fire; but in a catalogue of Bannermann of New York he describes them as center-fire. He has none on hand now.

(3) What were the regulation lengths of the barrels as issued?

(3) What were the regulation lengths of the barrels as issued?

(4) What was the model number of the pistol having trigger guard; also the model number of the "other kind"—having spur-like projection containing trigger, similar to that of Stevens' Diamond Model. Which of the two is the more recent model?

(5) Do you think, at this late day, it is possible to get one in "new and perfect condition," as one says who answered my ad?

(6) What were the stocks made of?

In other words, all of the foregoing information is wanted in order to acquaint myself with the requirements of the "regulation" pistol of this type, as frankly I am not certain as to my ability to distinguish the "regulation" type of arm of this kind.

(7) Also, please, I forgot to ask if this is made in .22 cal. If that small caliber is

used in the Remington pistols now, are they used in actual target work?

Thanking you very kindly for information as you can give a tyro, and trusting to hear soon from you, as I am considering getting one from the people answering my ad.

Do you know where I could likely get a new .22 cal. Stevens' Diamond Model—new or guncrank condition? I have tried Bannermann and a number of other similar Army and Navy stores.—W. S. B.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). The only way that you will be able to get a Remington single-shot pistol or Stevens' Diamond Model is to advertise for them as you have done.

The Remington model was made for years so that there are a great many of them owned somewhere, but they are often very hard to find. On account of the very excellent grip of this gun and the way in which it fits the hand, it became quite popular for target shooting, especially after its manufacture was discontinued.

It was quite a long time ago that the Remington Company first started making this pistol. Some of them were furnished to our Navy for trial in 1867. In 1870 there was a Board convened by the Ordnance Department to investigate different small arms to determine their suitability for use in the service. The decision of this Board is embodied in Ordnance Memoranda No. 11, published about 1871.

Among other things, the Board stated: "Of the breech-loading pistols submitted, the Board have selected the following six in the order of relative merit:

1st. The Remington single-barrel pistol with guard center-fire.

2nd. The Smith & Wesson revolver.

3rd. The Remington Revolver No. 2.

4th. Remington Revolver No. 5.

5th. Remington Revolver No. 3.

6th. Remington Revolver No. 4.

The Remington is the only single-barreled pistol submitted. It is an excellent weapon, but should be so modified as to load at half cock. * * * Pistols and revolvers should have the 'saw-handle' so shaped that, in bringing the weapon from the holster to an aim it will not be necessary to change the first grasp or bend of the wrist."

The answer to your numbered questions are as follows as near as I know them.

1. This pistol was called the Remington Breech-loading Single-shot Pistol, model of 1871.

2. The .50 caliber pistol was center-fire even as far back as 1870.

3. The regulation length of the barrel as issued was 8 inches.

4. I think that all these Remington pistols had the trigger guard. I never saw one with the side guard trigger similar to the Stevens. The one submitted to the Army Board in 1870 had a trigger guard and this was quite a feature at that time.

5. I believe that you will be able to get one in very good condition.

6. Stocks of these Remington pistols were made of walnut.

7. I believe that the Remington Company finally made this model in .22 caliber. Many of the old original .50 calibers were rebarreled to .38, .44, or other target calibers, including the .22.

RELOADING THE .45 AUTO

I WISH to reload some .44 automatic cartridges with round balls, to be used in a Smith & Wesson .45 caliber Army revolver. What size ball should I use? How much powder should I use? What kind of Lesmak powder should I buy? What save primers are used in Winchester case, Peters auto rim case? What kind of lubricant should I use and how should I use it?—L. C. S.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). The proper size round ball to just fit in the .45 Auto rim cartridge would be .452 in diameter, but there is not any such ball made. Ideal No. 45,469, which is .454 in diameter and weighs 139 grains, is made for use in the .45 Colt. This size ball is a more suitable size for the barrel diameter of the 1917 than .452 would be.

The only difficulty is that sometimes using a ball this size expands the mouth of the cartridge so much that it may be a little tight going in the chamber.

This depends on how your gun is chambered, and I do not anticipate that you would have any trouble, but would advise you to get a few of the bullets from the Ideal Manufacturing Company, Middlefield, Conn., before you go to the trouble of investing in a mold.

You can use 5 or 6 grains of FFFG black powder, or, if you want a powder giving less smoke, buy King's Semi-Smokeless FFFG and use between 5 and 10 grains, depending on how it seems to shoot. Too much powder will cause the ball to strip.

In the Winchester case use Winchester

3-W primers. In the Peters case use Peters No. 2 primers.

Good lubricant is made of equal parts of vaseline and beeswax or paraffin. The best way to use this lubricant is to soak a sheet of old felt in it and then cut out wads that will just fit in the cartridge case. These wads are driven into the cartridge case just before the bullet is seated. The grease is made up by melting the vaseline and paraffin together.

Be sure to make it stiff enough by using plenty of beeswax, because if you make it too soft by using too much vaseline, it will have a tendency to run and get into the powder in very hot weather.

An old felt hat makes the best kind of felt for this purpose.

You can, of course, if you do not have the felt on hand, push the bullet down into the cartridge and then force some lubricant into the space around the edge of the cartridge on top of the bullet.

TRIGGER-PULL TOO LIGHT

I HAVE a Model 1911 .45 caliber automatic pistol No. 138,251, in which about 2,000 rounds have been fired and which has functioned satisfactorily during the entire time.

This pistol originally had the old nine-pound trigger pull, but as soon as it came into my possession I reduced it to four pounds.

Just recently, several of us were shooting with this firearm, and one gentleman, who is not accustomed to pistol or revolver shooting, had it go off three times in succession with one pull on the trigger. He started with a loaded magazine and I believe had fired one shot satisfactorily when the above occurred. The balance of the cartridges were fired individually without any further trouble, but being of a somewhat nervous temperament, he did no further shooting.

Afterwards, a couple of other gentlemen, my wife and I fired about two or three hundred rounds and it functioned perfectly. With the limited information at your

disposal, I would like to have you advise if you consider that the above was caused by the nervous temperament of the shooter or whether certain wear has taken place which might result in this happening again. If so, can you advise what parts should be replaced, numbers of same or other identifying marks, and price so that I may order same through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship and enclose my certified check with order. In this connection, you may feel that there is a doubt about the wear on certain parts, making it necessary to replace them, but in this case, as these parts I believe cost very little when purchased through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, I would prefer to replace all parts which are doubtful rather than be troubled by experimenting to find out whether I can use any of the old parts which may have caused this trouble.—E. B. H.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). Your trouble is quite evidently due to the fact that the trigger pull has been reduced too low. When you get the trigger down to lower than about 4½ pounds there is always danger that the gun may double on you.

The remedy for this condition is to put in a new hammer, or a new sear or both, depending on which you worked on when you reduced the trigger pull. Generally, the hammer is the offender in this case.

The hammer and sear are not listed in the Director of Civilian Marksmanship price list, but he may be able to get them for you, so I would advise you to address him; otherwise, you would have to get them from the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company, and the hammer, part number 23, is worth \$1.50 and the sear, part number 30, is worth \$1.00.

CAP-AND-BALL FODDER

I AM anxious to purchase either a bullet mold, or balls if they are on the market, for a six-shot cap-and-ball revolver I have. This revolver is very probably one of the kind used during the Civil War. On top of the barrel is stamped, "Address Sam'l

Colt, New York City." Also on the cylinder is stamped, "Colt's Patent No. 73327." No other marking is on the revolver except there is an engraving of sailing ships all over the cylinder. The revolver is a single action and has about a 7½-inch barrel.

I have been unable to tell what caliber this revolver is, nor the size of ball or bullet required. A .38 S. & W. bullet will just slip through the barrel, which indicates that the caliber is slightly larger than .38.

I would like to know the size of ball required; also if this revolver requires a ball or a bullet; if the ball requires a cloth patch; from whom can I purchase a mold; can I purchase balls or bullets ready for use.—J. F.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). Your six-shot cap-and-ball revolver is evidently a .36 caliber Navy Colt. In this model the diameter of the bore is .375 and the diameter of the groove .3825.

You state that .38 Smith & Wesson bullet will just go through it, which would be about right, as the .38 Smith & Wesson bullet is .359 in diameter. The size of the bullet required is .375. You can purchase bullet molds for this from Mr. P. L. Johnson, 5904 Harvard Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. You can get either round ball or conical bullets.

In loading this gun, fill the cylinder about one-half full of FFFG black powder; on top of this powder force down a wad of felt such as you might cut from an old felt hat. This felt should be soaked in a lubricating mixture consisting of half-and-half paraffin and vaseline, melted together; or, if you do not have the felt handy, you can seat the bullet right down on the powder and then, with your fingers force some of the lubricant in on top of the bullet and around it.

It does not matter much how you get the lubricant there, but it must be lubricated or else the barrel will lead up badly.

It may be possible that Mr. Johnson can furnish you bullets ready to use instead of the bullet mold.

A MUZZLE-LOADING SHOTGUN

RECENTLY a fine muzzle-loading shotgun came under my observation of which I am anxious to learn more. Please help me.

The gun is about 10 gauge, with 30-inch barrels, not blued, but with a fine curly design the whole length. On the rif are the words, "Fine Laminated Steel." The locks and frame are inlaid with gold and the stock has very fine checkering. It is a take-down and weighs 7 pounds. The name "Wyman" is engraved on the locks. Do you think you can inform me as to the quality and reliability of this gun; also give me more information about the maker.—H. E. S.

Answer (by Capt. Askins). I note about your muzzle-loading shotgun, but never heard of a maker named Wyman before. This is not very surprising at that, for I know the names of very few people who have made muzzle-loading guns. All I know is present-day guns and not all about them.

I suppose this is one of those fine hand-made English guns. The maker might have been well known a hundred years ago, but would rarely be mentioned today, probably being dead and out of business a half century ago.

About the quality and reliability, I have no doubt. Such a gun as this, if in good condition, would be perfectly reliable with the ammunition it was intended for, about 3¼ drams of black powder and 1¼ ounce of shot. It might entertain you to shoot, for a little while.

Here's Your Ballot on Small-Bore Rules

Read the article by C. B. Lister which begins on Page 3. Then indicate your choice on this ballot, clip it and send it to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association.

THE SECRETARY,
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
1108 Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

I am a small-bore shooter. I would prefer firing in small-bore matches governed by the regulations which I have indicated by a cross (X).

- ☐ New.
☐ Old.
☐ English.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

OLD AND NEW COMPARED

WERE the old-time pigeon loads equal to the new shot shells loaded with du Pont Oval, such as the Ajax Heavies, Peters High Velocity Super X, in both two and three-quarter and three-inch lengths?

There is some talk around here that the Defiance, Economy, Ranger and other cheap shot shells are not loaded with du Pont No. 2 powder. I contend that they are. How about it?—E. S.

Answer (by Capt. Askins). The modern Oval loads that you mention are more powerful than anything that could be had in the old pigeon-shooting days, unless it was some special hand-load such as Jack Brewer used. At that, I think the big three-inch shells of today have some edge on the Roman candle affairs of an earlier date. The Defiance, Economy and other similar loads are charged with du Pont No. 2 powder, which is the only powder that could be produced cheaply enough to make these shells possible.

.45 vs. .38 AUTO

I AM thinking of buying either a .38 Military Automatic Colt or a .45 Army Automatic Colt and I would like to have the merits of these two guns compared. I want a gun to use on animals and not on human beings.—W. W. S.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The .38 Military Automatic has the highest velocity and greatest penetration of any pistol made in this country, but has never proven as popular as the .45 Automatic on account of the greater shock power of the latter.

When the .45 was adopted by the Army, every effort was made to improve this model, and no expense was spared.

On the other hand, because there was relatively few .38 Automatics sold, the model was never improved as the .45 was.

For this reason, and also because the .45 Automatic is easier to get and cheaper, I should recommend the .45 rather than the .38.

COST OF FOREIGN PISTOLS

COULD you please give me a rough estimate of the present cost, in Switzerland, of a Widmer target pistol as described in your article of April 15? I would also like to know whether the duty on these weapons is very high.

Is a Smith & Wesson pocket revolver, single-action, Model of 1861, worth four dollars? The particular weapon of which I am thinking is .32 caliber, nickel-plated. The barrel is in bad condition inside, but the action is in excellent shape.

Can you recommend a good book on target pistols? I would particularly like one which could give me some information on the mechanism of set-triggers.

S. P. B.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). The Widmer pistol costs \$40.00 in Switzerland with the improved rear sight. There is then a duty to be added on top of that, which amounts to \$3.50 flat rate, plus 55 per cent ad valorem, or a total duty of \$25.50. Therefore, one of these pistols will cost you about \$65.50 to import, and in addition to that you have the transportation and insurance, which amounts to at least \$5.00 or \$6.00 more.

The Smith & Wesson pocket revolver of the model you mention is worth more than the price you suggest from the collector's viewpoint.

I am sorry to say that I can not give you any information on a good book on target pistols, as there is no such book in existence at the present time.

DOPE ON HAND-LOADS

I HAVE just received three pounds of of pistol powder as advertised by D. C. M. Is this du Pont No. 3 or is it "Bulls-eye," or are these two one and the same? Also what is the maximum dose for a .38 Special and .45 Colt? How does it compare with du Pont No. 5? What is the dose of du Pont No. 80 for .38 Special and do you recommend it as safe? I understand it makes a regular he-gun out of a .38 Special.

I have been loading a .38 Special with round-nose B. & M. bullets, 160 grain. The recoil is quite severe, but why shoot a gun of that caliber and not expect a kick? Is that load O. K.?

I also have some of the B. & M. so-called man-killers, 165-grain. Please give me the maximum dose of du Pont No. 5, No. 80, and this stuff from D. C. M.

I certainly appreciate your prompt answers and that's reason enough for being a member of the N. R. A.—E. J. T.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). The pistol powder sold by the D. C. M. is du Pont No. 3. This powder is practically the same as du Pont No. 5, except it is slightly different in granulation and in most cases requires a slightly higher charge than the No. 5. As far as the results are concerned, it is the same as No. 5.

It is very different from Bulls-eye. Bulls-

eye is a nitro-glycerine powder, while No. 3 does not have nitro-glycerine in it.

For .38 Special, 158-grain bullet, the maximum charge is 5 grains of du Pont No. 3.

For .45 Colt, 250 grains, the maximum charge is 7 grains du Pont No. 3.

For .38 Special, 158-grain bullet, the maximum charge is 8 grains du Pont No. 80, which gives a velocity of 892 feet.

Five grains of Pistol powder No. 5 gives a velocity of 920 feet and 5 grains of No. 3 gives a velocity of 895 feet, so you see that there is not much advantage to be gained by the use of No. 80, though it is perfectly safe.

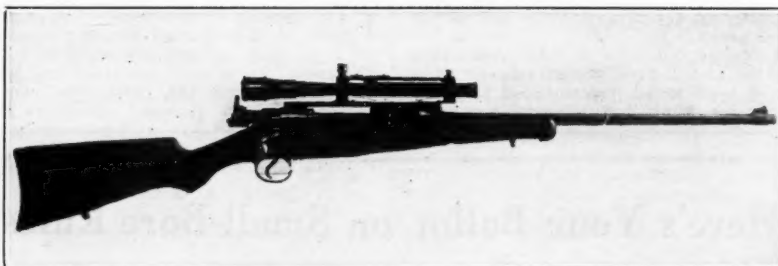
Regarding your round-nose B. & M. bullet, weighing 160 grains. This bullet seats very deep in the case and I would suggest that you cut your charge down about $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to take care of this condition; otherwise, the pressure may be going a little too high. Whenever using this particular bullet, you should use somewhat less than the recommended charges because the bullet seats so deep in the case as to take up the powder space. I would not use over 4.7 grains of du Pont No. 3 in this bullet.

The B. & M. square-nose, 163-grain bullet also seats very low in the cartridge case and I would not use over 4.5 grains of du Pont No. 5 or No. 3 with this.

This bullet is not as good in action with No. 80, because No. 80 takes a large powder space.

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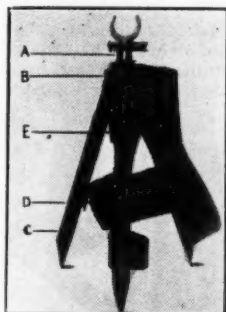
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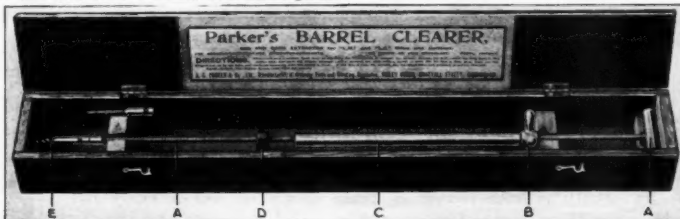
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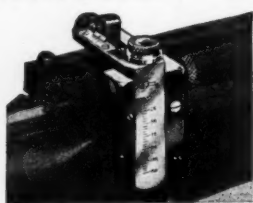
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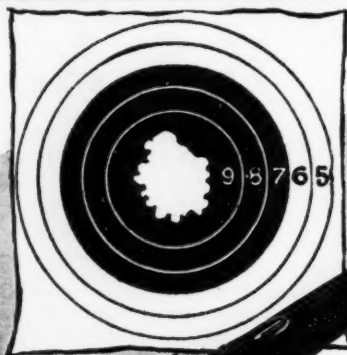
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.22 Caliber, repeating bolt action rifle. 25 inch round barrel. One-piece pistol grip, oil finished stock, full military style. Short hammer throw. Detachable box magazine, capacity 5 cartridges. Regularly chambered for .22 long rifle cartridges. Chambered for .22 short cartridges on special order. Weight, about 7 pounds.

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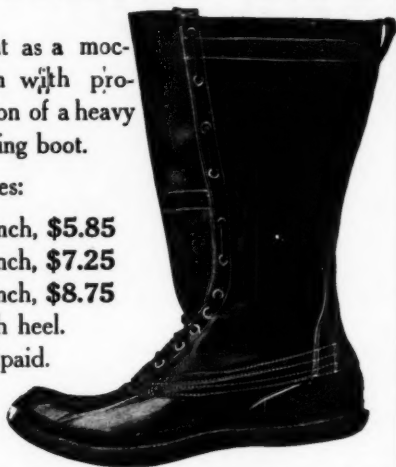
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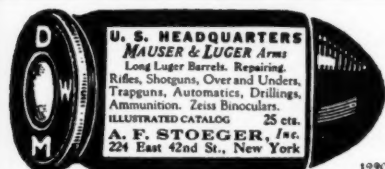


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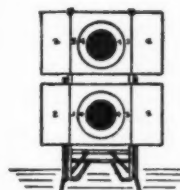
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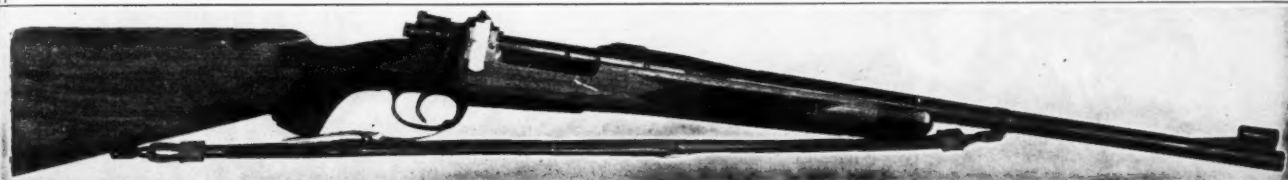
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WE ARE prepared to build Magnum Rifles in the following calibers to order in accordance with the exact specifications of our customers. We also carry in stock a few rifles of these calibers, with stock dimensions to fit the average man for immediate delivery.

.300 Magnum. This is the very best long range rifle for all American big game, and for the soft skinned game of Africa and India. It extends the range at which a good shot can put and kill game by about 100 yards over all other rifles of any caliber whatever. We recommend particularly that it be used with the 200 grain bullet which has a very heavy jacket. At the extremely heavy velocity which this rifle gives, other bullets tend to fly to pieces too much.

.350 Magnum. This, we believe to be the very best caliber for all-around work in Africa, or for Alaskan brown bear. In Africa it does superb work on antelope at long range, on lion, and even on buffalo and rhino. With it the African sportsman is adequately armed for every species of game except elephant. The 275 grain bullet has terrific punch and driving qualities and is one of the best killing bullets ever devised, besides being exceptionally accurate.

.375 Magnum. Rifles of this caliber have been extremely popular in Africa for a number of years, being ample for any game except elephant. One advantage of this caliber is that sportsmen visiting Africa can rely on replenishing ammunition there. This caliber is also becoming very popular among hunters of the larger species of American game.

Sporting Springfields. For the sportsman who does not require such a powerful weapon, we

recommend the remodeled Springfield as the all-around rifle for American game. Our long experience and splendid equipment have made us preeminent in turning out the finest "sporters" made.

The following table gives the ballistics of these three rifles with cartridges of our own loading which are always available.

Cartridge	Bullet Weight Grains	Muzzle Velocity f. s.	Muzzle Energy ft. lbs.	Trajectory, 200 yds. Height at 100 yards Inches
.300 Magnum	220	2550	3175	3.00
.300 Magnum	200	2640	3100	2.88
.300 Magnum	180	2850	3256	2.40
.300 Magnum	150	3150	3305	2.16
.350 Magnum	275	2441	3638	3.50
.350 Magnum	220	2750	3697	2.75
.375 Magnum	300	2450	4000	3.86
.375 Magnum	270	2560	3224	3.46
.375 Magnum	235	2680	3750	3.31

We are prepared to furnish rifles—in 25 H. P. Special 7 m.m.—250-3000—Savage—35 Whelen—400 Whelen and various types of 22 long rifle for target shooting.

For target work we can furnish Springfields and Mausers of any weight or design, and B. S. A., Winchester, or Springfield small bore rifles with specially designed stocks and improved trigger pulls. We specialize in fitting telescopic sights.

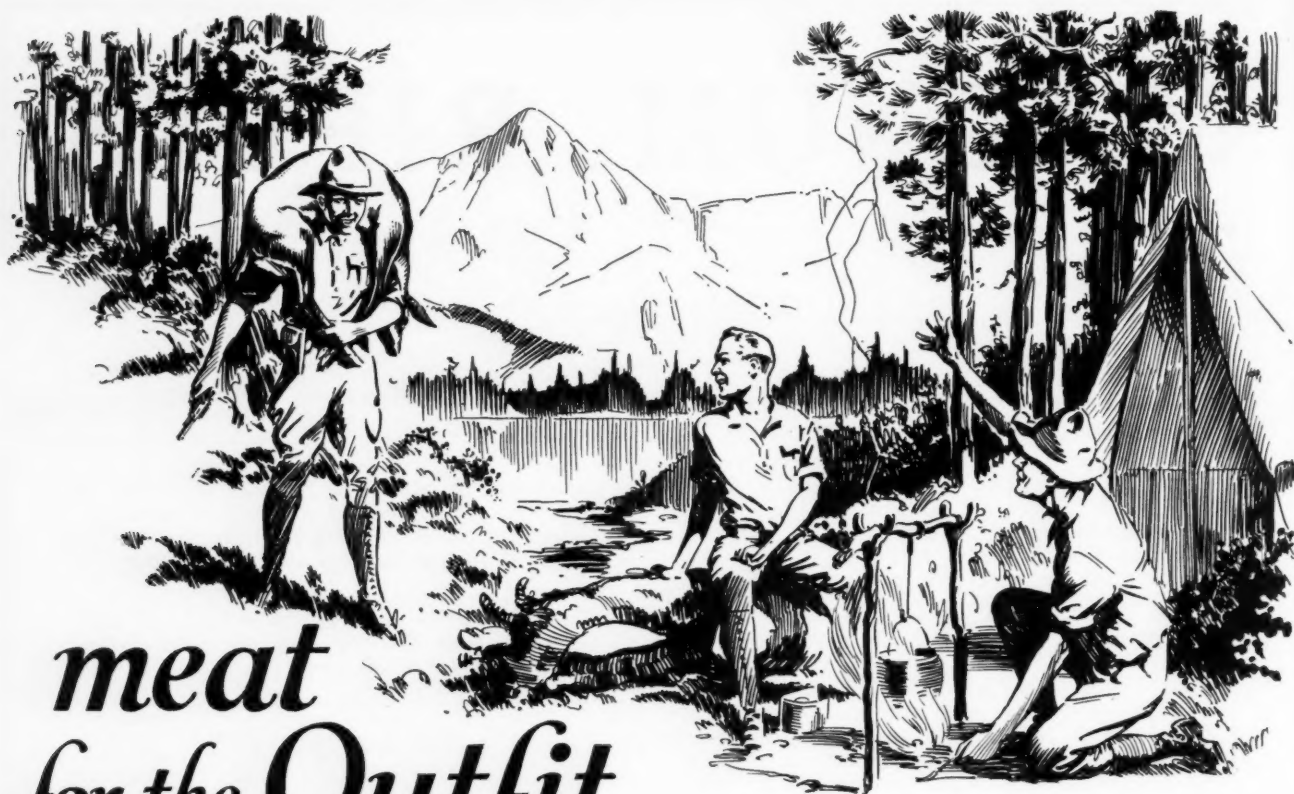
We keep in stock a well chosen line of accessories—including many articles of our own design. We have selected the best in equipment for the wilderness hunter, camper and marksmen! When we build your rifle, let us furnish your complete outfit.

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THE man whose Colt "brings home the venison" can have the added pride of better sportsmanship. No true sportsman underrates the value of his Colt. He has learned from experience that this safe accurate arm is as indispensable to his trip as a pith helmet on the Amazon or snowshoes in the Arctic. Many an expedition has traveled hundreds of miles with no other insurance against danger and hunger than the dependable Colts they carried.

Proficiency is quickly attained when the desire to shoot well is backed by the utter confidence inspired by any Colt Revolver or Automatic Pistol.

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The Secret of Super-X Remarkable Effectiveness at the Longer Ranges!

You know how important good patterns are in shotgun shooting—but here is an amazing, game-getting improvement in shotgun ammunition!

Do the pellets from a shotgun shell reach the bird in a compact mass—or do they string out along the line of flight, some trailing far behind?

WESTERN's experts were determined to find out. Through the development of a remarkable machine that registers the exact position of each pellet in the air, they are now able to count the number of pellets actually effective during the flash of a second required for the bird in flight to pass through the path of the shot charge.

Astonishing Tests with Shot String Machine

Hundreds of tests with the patented Shot String machine, the only one of its kind, prove that the shot charge of the ordinary load does string out—as much as 20 feet at 40 yards! Often more!

With this established, and with the Shot String machine to check each step, WESTERN has been able to shorten the Shot String of the famous Super-X load, through the scientific loading of progressive burning powder.

Twice as Many Effective Pellets

The Super-X shot charge has more pellets concentrated within 4 feet (129) than are found in the entire 20-foot string of the ordinary load (123). Both tests were made at 127 feet.

Super-X gives you practically twice as many effective pellets, especially at the longer ranges. Better patterns at all ranges. Control of pattern and Shot String extends Super-X killing power 15 to 20 yards beyond the effective range of ordinary loads! Super-X for long-range shooting every time!

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sells at a popular price. Ideal for all your shooting that doesn't call for the long-range and heavy charge of Super-X. A real quail load. You'll say so, too!

Most of the important ammunition improvements in recent years have been made by WESTERN. The Field shell,

Xpert is another WESTERN load that gets the game. A quality, smokeless shell that



Super-X, and Xpert. The famous Lubaloy non-fouling bullet. The Open-point Expanding bullet. The Marksman .22 Long Rifle. .38 S. & W. Special, and many others. World's Champion Ammunition.



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This is the Name Selected from 10,500 Sources for this
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KLEANBORE is the name chosen for the most sensational development in the history of ammunition. It is the name of the cartridges that prevent rust, pitting, and corrosion in rifle barrels; that make rifle barrels maintain their accuracy for a lifetime even though the bore is not cleaned.

Remington's latest invention sounds like a magic dream to the man or boy who has spent many weary hours cleaning his rifle after hard days a-field, or on the range; it sounds even more miraculous to those who have failed to do this, and have had their favorite rifle barrels ruined by rust, pitting, and corrosion.

The priming mixture in REMINGTON KLEANBORE CARTRIDGES contains none of the salts that attract moisture and cause rust. It contains ingredients that positively prevent rust. Clean your barrel thoroughly with boiling water to remove all salts left by ordinary ammunition, and shoot REMINGTON KLEANBORE CARTRIDGES. As long as you continue to shoot them exclusively, the bore of your rifle will not rust, corrode or pit.

Many millions of rounds have been fired with REMINGTON KLEANBORE CARTRIDGES in tests and in public shooting galleries. Barrels in which KLEANBORE CARTRIDGES have been shot have been left without cleaning since 1924 and today the bores are in perfect condition. These barrels have been subjected to severe tests, such as putting them in humidifying chambers more heavily charged with moisture than the natural atmos-

phere in order to produce unfavorable barrel conditions in the shortest possible time. These tests did not affect them; the bore of the rifle becomes actually rustless and stainless through the use of REMINGTON KLEANBORE CARTRIDGES.

The nation-wide interest attracted by Remington's announcement of this revolutionary new achievement was attested by thousands of letters containing over ten-thousand, five-hundred suggestions for a name. Two contestants submitted KLEANBORE, and each has received a check for \$250.00, the first prize.

THE PRIZE WINNERS

First Prize—\$250.00

W. A. ROBBINS, Jonesville, La.
 NELSON E. STARR, Goshen, Ind.

Second Prize—\$100.00

C. A. EVANS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third Prize—\$75.00

OMAR LLOYD, Culver, Ore.

Fourth Prize—\$50.00

L. T. KELLER, Kendallville, Ind.

Fifth Prize—\$25.00

R. B. MACKENZIE, Edmonton, Alta., Canada
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REMINGTON KLEANBORE CARTRIDGES will be introduced first in the popular small caliber, rimfire cartridges, and will be ready for delivery early in November. Place your orders with your dealer now, and make sure to get your supply of these cartridges at an early date.

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WITH HIVEL ON TOP OF THE WORLD

AWAY back in the thirteenth century Marco Polo* hitched his wagon or jinrikisha, or donkey, whatever it was, to a star and ascended a couple of miles vertically into the Pamir Mountains of Central Asia. On account of the altitude it takes time to get one's breath in the Pamirs, and so, after this Venetian traveler had applied the four-foot brakes, he stopped and proceeded to see that part of the world. An account relates that he gazed in astonishment at some of the most remarkable sheep heads (Ovis Poli) mortal man had ever seen.

After the usual preliminaries, Polo returned to Europe with a collection of tales so astonishing that they have lived for more than seven centuries. The hunting must have been good because it helped inspire the Simpson-Roosevelt-Field Expedition on their perilous journey to that wonderful inland mountain country on the top of the world.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is in every way a worthy descendant of his illustrious sire; consequently, the battery of the Simpson-Roosevelt Asiatic Expedition contained a number of firearms that would make any gun crank's eyes water. Ballistically, the Roosevelts were equipped about 100 per cent, and Colonel Roosevelt's .375 calibre heavy rifle was used with cartridges containing Hercules HiVel powder. With this rifle he bagged splendid specimens of:

Ovis Poli Sheep

Tiger

Leopard

Burhel

Wild Boar

Himalayan Black Bear

Asiatic Wapiti (Elk)

Sambur

Tibetan Antelope

Siberian Roe

Black Buck

Swamp Deer

And other varieties of Asiatic big game.

In commenting upon the performance of the ammunition, Colonel Roosevelt said: "The cartridges left the barrel of the rifle in excellent shape and I never had a misfire."

HiVel's accuracy, complete and uniform burning and ballistic stability under constantly varying conditions were as important while hunting in the clouds in Asia as they are in winning an American ammunition try-out.

HiVel has again successfully shot its way around the world.

Hercules Powder Company

(Incorporated)

Wilmington

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* Marco Polo was the most celebrated traveller of the Middle Ages. In the year 1271 he left his home in Venice, Italy, for Cathay or China. He crossed Western Asia and Tartary and reached China and the Great Khan in 1275. Polo was received with great honors and held several high offices and finally returned by way of Persia to Venice. Polo wrote the book of "Marco Polo," the only authentic account of conditions in the Far East available to the European world at that time. This book was written in French and on account of the unusual stories contained therein was generally regarded as French fiction. Subsequent travels have proven its accuracy.

SEA GIRT & OHIO

National Matches

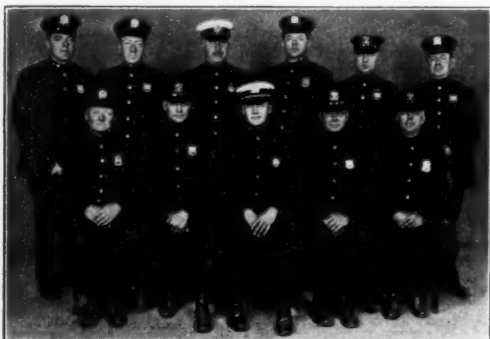
TRIUMPHS FOR THE P BRAND

During the first week in September the Ohio Rifle League staged their regional share of the national matches with several of the most important matches formerly on the Camp Perry list to be shot off. This shoot was a Peters triumph from beginning to end—the most impressive clean-up of events ever achieved by any brand of ammunition.

The Thirty-third Annual Sea Girt Tournament likewise resulted in outstanding successes for the P Brand. Shooters everywhere are placing implicit confidence in Peters ammunition because it has the qualities that make better shooting a reality.

SEA GIRT P

New York Police Pistol Teams Nos. 1 and 2, which won first and third places in the Police Pistol Team Match. The entire New York Police force uses Peters cartridges.



MEMBERS IN THE GROUP ARE:

Top Row, left to right—Ptl. Charles Migliorini; Ptl. Joseph M. Evans; Lt. Ralph Micelli, Captain of Teams; Sgt. Jacob Sayler; Ptl. Stanley Gorman; Ptl. John Shea. Lower Row, left to right—Sgt. David Twomey; Ptl. Adolph P. Schubert; Mil. Capt. Arthur W. Wallender; Ptl. John Wendel; Sgt. Fred McKenna.

POLICE PISTOL TEAM MATCH:	Score
Won by New York City Police Team No. 1.....	1057
3rd—New York City Police Team No. 2.	
SEA GIRT SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP:	
1. W. E. Trull	247
2. W. A. Tewes	246
RAPID-FIRE SINGLE-ENTRY N. R. A. PISTOL MATCH:	
High Police Entry, A. P. Schubert, New York Police.....	178
SLOW-FIRE SINGLE-ENTRY N. R. A. PISTOL MATCH:	
High Police Entry, John J. Shea, New York Police.....	167
Peters cartridges also won 2nd and 3rd high police entries in this match.	
RAPID-FIRE PISTOL MATCH:	
High Police Entry, A. P. Schubert, New York Police.....	178

Remember this in buying your ammunition. Peters quality is not confined to Tack Hole—the world's most accurate .22 caliber cartridge—or in the pistol and revolver sizes—or in the .30 Springfield, but is an outstanding feature of the entire line. Each and every cartridge in the P line will be found to embody certain superiorities over other similar cartridges on the market with the result that each one is a leader in its respective field. For match work or game—you enjoy a distinct advantage when you use the P Brand—the ammunition that instills the confidence that means success.

.22 CAL. SLOW-FIRE SINGLE-ENTRY N. R. A. PISTOL MATCH:	
High Police Entry, A. P. Schubert, New York Police.....	172
TIMED FIRE PISTOL MATCH:	
High Police Entry, A. P. Schubert, New York Police.....	191
SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH:	
High Police Entry, John J. Shea, New York Police.....	167
Peters cartridges also won 2nd and 3rd high police entries.	
INDIVIDUAL POLICE PISTOL MATCH:	
Users of Peters cartridges won 4 out of the 6 high places.	
SMALL-BORE 50-YARD ANY-SIGHT MATCH:	
1. J. M. Sorensen	298

OHIO P

600 YARDS, 20 SHOTS P .30-06, 180 gr.):	Score
1st. F. W. Williams, Dayton.....	99 14v's
2nd. A. E. Hart, Cleveland.....	99 10v's
200 YARDS, 10 SHOTS, and 600 YARDS, 10 SHOTS (P .30-06, 180 gr.):	
1st. A. F. Frederick, Kings Mills.....	95x100
3rd. Sgt. L. Reneau, 11th Inf.....	93x100
600 YARDS, RE-ENTRY (P .30-06, 180 gr.):	
Won by A. E. Hart	148x150 16v's
200-YARD TWO-MAN TEAM:	
Three of the four members of the 1st and 2nd team used P Brand.	
600-YARD TWO-MAN TEAM:	
Again Peters landed 3x4 places—all on winning teams used P.	
600-YARD RE-ENTRY:	
Won by A. F. Frederick	148x150
Last 17 shots were 5's with 12 V's.	
SMALL-BORE INDIVIDUAL LONG-RANGE TROPHY (Peters Trophy):	
Won by John Beedle, Kings Mills, 100 possible and 17 V's. Users of P Brand won first three places and six out of the seven high places. 62 per cent of all entries in this match used Peters Tack Hole.	
INTER-CLUB TEAM MATCH, 200 YARDS:	
On the three high teams eleven of the twelve members used P Brand. Winning team composed of W. A. Ferguson, J. R. Moser, H. H. Jacobs, B. Riley, all of Dayton; score, 385x400, all using P.	
SPECIAL DEWAR MATCH, 50 YARDS AND 100 YARDS:	
Won by A. E. Hart.....	392x400
Users of Tack Hole won all three places.	
EAST AND WEST MATCH, 200 YDS., 175 YDS., 150 YDS.:	
W. A. Ferguson and H. H. Jacobs.....	448x450
Dr. McManes 2nd	447x450
All using Peters .22 Tack Hole.	

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK

LOS ANGELES

PETERS AMMUNITION

Arms Chest



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THE uniformly excellent returns from advertisements appearing in the classified columns of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN make it a most satisfactory and productive medium for the disposal of surplus shooting equipment, or the acquisition of special types of firearms.

Free Insertions. Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of twenty words when his subscription is paid for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly on one side of the paper only, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office three weeks prior to the following publication date. All words in excess of 20 must be paid for at the rate of 5 cents a word. Cash MUST accompany order.

Paid Insertions. Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of 5 cents a word. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. They should be in the publication office three weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.

WANTED—American firearms. Hunt up your discarded firearms. Have your friends do likewise. In every family there are firearms discarded as being obsolete. Many times what are considered valueless would be very valuable to me, a collector. Send a list of what you or your friends have. If the pieces are what I want I will offer a price better than any dealer. You can make the dealer's profit if you sell to me. S. Harold Croft, Bala-Cynwyd, P. O., Pa. 11-1-26

FOR SALE—25 Krag-Niedner, fancy walnut stock, B. & M. 3-x scope and T. H. mount, loading tool, 90 cases, cost \$135.00, sell for \$90.00, new and perfect. Colt Officers' Model .38 Special, 7½-inch. Ideal loading tool with powder measure No. 5, gun perfect, tools new, for best cash offer. Savage, new model, .250-3000 bolt action; fancy walnut stock, fancy checking, Lyman ivory bead front sight, brand new, cost \$63.50, sell for \$45.00. Closing out entire stock of new and used guns. List for 4 cents stamps. Geo. A. Goeke, Waukon, Iowa. 10-15-26

FOR SALE—Good shotguns, hunting rifles, target guns and pistols, fine Kentuckies, molds for percussion arms, powder flasks and horns, reloading tools and molds for black powder cartridges; splendid lot of stuff for den decoration, antique firearms, cartridges in bargain lots; other stuff to various to mention. State your wants and inclose stamp. No lists unless two bits comes along, refundable on any reasonable purchase. P. L. Johnson, 5904 Harvard St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10-15-26

TRADE—44 S. & W. 8-inch factory refinish to new, blue, for .38-44 S. & W. action, as equally good. H. B. Polkinghorn, 604 East 7th St., Riverside, Calif. 10-15-26

WILD RABBITS—Cottontails and jacks. Can furnish any number for restocking or coursing. Priced right. Place orders early. Live delivery. Earl Johnson, Rago, Kan. 10-15-26

MICROSCOPES AND FIREARMS wanted in trade on lenses, Graflexes, Kodaks, binoculars and telescopes. National Camera Exchange, 5 So. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 10-15-26

FOR SALE—30-40 Krag Carbine, fine, \$13.50, 8 mm. French Mannlicher, Model 1915 Army, new, \$14.50. 800 rds. of 8 mm., \$2.00 per 100. 7.65 mm. pre-war Luger, 4½-inch barrel, blued, grip safety; first M. O. for \$24.00. John M. DeWitt, Troy, Pa. 10-15-26

FOR SALE—38 Colt D. A., 6-inch barrel, like new, with holster, \$18.00. WANT—20 ga. double hammerless. E. M. Richardson, Thane, Alaska. 10-15-26

GUNS RESTOCKED, REPAIRED—Will take .38 Special on work. Prices reasonable. Fancy checking a specialty. John W. Harrison, Gold Hill, Ore. 10-15-26

FOR SALE—Stevens Favorite .22, Lyman sights, good condition, \$10.00. Leslie Porter, Cummington, Mass. 10-15-26

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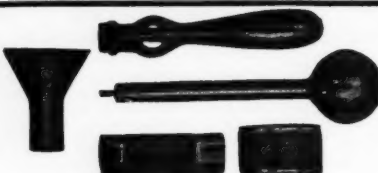
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Of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, published semi-monthly
at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1926.

City of Washington, District of Columbia, ss.:

Before me, a notary public in and for the state
and county aforesaid, personally appeared Jack Ro-
han, who, having been duly sworn according to law,
deposes and says that he is the editor of the AMERI-
CAN RIFLEMAN, and that the following is, to the
best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement
of the ownership, management, etc., of the afore-
said publication for the date shown in the above
caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912,
embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regula-
tions, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the pub-
lisher, editor, managing editor, and business man-
agers are:

Publisher, National Rifle Association of America,
Washington, D. C.

Editor, Jack Rohan, 1108 Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor, none.
Business Managers, Executive Committee, Na-
tional Rifle Association of America.

2. That the principal officers are:

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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving
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5. That the average number of copies of each
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JACK ROHAN,
Editor.

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(Seal)

(My commission expires August 3, 1931.)

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